THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

PRICE THREE CENTS.] PHILADELPHIA, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1864. [PRICE THREE CENTS.

LATEST NEWS FROM THE SOUTH.

Reported Occupation of Griffin, Ga.

From the Columbus Enquirer.

The Atlanta *Intelligencer* of Saturday morning gives credit to a rumor "from a very reliable source," that the Yankees occupied Griffin on Friday morning. We received by yesterday mail the Griffin *Rebel* of Friday morning, which makes no mention of any Yankee forces approaching it. Still, the report may be true, as the *Rebel* was probably printed Thursday evening.

Capture of Rome, Ga., by the Rebels.

Dispatch to the Richmond Whig.

AUGUSTA, October 8.—An official despatch confirms the occupancy of Rome, Georgia, with three thousand negroes. A number of white officers were also taken. The Yankees destroyed all their commissary stores, and several pieces of the business portion of the town were burned. General Wheeler dashed into Memphis and burned a block of storehouses, and also spiked three guns in the place. Forrest is in Middle Tennessee. Rousseau is cooped up in Nashville.

Affairs at Charleston.

Despatch to the Richmond Whig.

AUGUSTA, October 8.—The yellow fever still prevails in Charleston. New cases occur daily, and are followed by a number of deaths. The new blockade-runner Constance struck the wreck of the steamer *Mary Bowers* while trying to run into Charleston harbor, and was sunk on Wednesday night. One of her crew was drowned; the remainder, with all the passengers on board, were saved. The steamer was owned by Collie & Co.

In Front of Petersburg.

Despatch to the Richmond Whig.

PETERSBURG, October 9.—Yesterday, about noon, the enemy in force moved on our right, supposed, at first, for the purpose of making an attack on our lines. It turned out to be nothing more than extending, by the enemy, of their lines on our right, in order to occupy all of our rear works near Fort McRae. The enemy, by this move, gained no thing in the direction of the Southside railroad, and only prolonged their line, driving in a few videttes occupying the ground. Both took only part of the works near Fort McRae occupied by the enemy. All quiet to-day. Weather cloudy and very cool.

The city editor of the *Whig* describes a trip down the river. He says:—We found our friends in excellent fighting trim, mounted with fine brews of brave "tars," and with defiant pennants flying in full sight of the enemy's pickets, to give nothing of Butler's observatory, from which not only the monitors near Chaffin's, but even the turreted leviathan above Drury's, can, with the aid of a glass, easily be seen. We regretted to learn that on Saturday morning a boatswain's mate, named Jack Sullivan, a Yankee deserter, with two others of the same stripe in his rear, fired the Confederates, also of the crew of the ironclad *Richmond*, while performing some special duty on the north bank of the river, to desert to the Yankees.

A Speech from General Beauregard.

From the Greensboro (N. C.) Citizen, 30th ult.

General Beauregard was in Raleigh last Friday 23d ult.), and spent most of his time with Governor Vance. On his arrival at Greensboro the cars were closed round by a throng of citizens of all ages and both sexes, to catch a glimpse of the immortal hero. Being waited upon, General Beauregard presented himself on the car platform, and after the band had finished a patriotic air, he made a handsome, encouraging, conversational speech.

He said we have been crowned with many victories; that we must look for some reverses; that every one had its thorns, and we are ever and anon to revel them; that he never despairs, even in the midst of the most terrible battles; that all is going well at Richmond and Petersburg; that we must endure, hope, and fight, and our independence will be vouchsafed by the wise and beneficent Ruler of the Universe.

Georgia to be Redeemed.

From the Augusta (Ga.) Register.

We do not wish to be classed with those who would give a false coloring to our situation, in order to revive the desponding, but in stating what we do to-day give but the honest convictions of our mind. From all that we can gather, the signs of the times in and around Atlanta give promise—if Georgia will but partially discharge her duty—of an early riddance of our detestable and vaunting foe. We believe he has accomplished all he can, and now the tide must turn in our favor.

The bugbear tales we have been told of his strength and his supplies are fabrications. Unadoubted sources inform us that he is very short of supplies—men on half rations, and horses dying by hundreds per day. Wheeler has inflicted a severe blow undoubtedly; and, in reserver, movements now on foot, indicate speedy work. A long pull, a strong pull, and pull altogether" will redeem Georgia forthwith, when we can have a grand illumination over the redemption of Atlanta, surpassing in brilliancy the one in Nashville over its fall.

GENERAL SHERIDAN'S ARMY.

Bloody Attack of Guerillas south of Winchester—Three Men Killed, and Three Officers and Four Men badly Wounded and Robbed—Capture of a Mail—The Country infested with Bloodthirsty Ruffians and Highwaymen.

MARTINSBURG, Va., October 12.—I have just arrived at this place, from Sheridan's army, after witnessing one of the bloodiest little attacks of guerillas on record, which occurred yesterday nine miles south of Winchester. Lieutenant-Colonel C. W. Tolles, Chief Quartermaster, at Harrisburg, and Surgeon Olmstracher, Medical Inspector on General Sheridan's staff, attended by a guard of cavalry of twenty-five men, commanded by a lieutenant, and accompanied by an ambulance containing a large mail, left Winchester yesterday morning early, for Sheridan's headquarters, then at Cedar creek, only fifteen miles distant.

They had proceeded seven miles, and had reached a point one mile south of Newton, when they were surprised by about fifty guerillas, said to belong to White's troops of Mosby's gang of outlaws. The Rebels dashed boldly out of a piece of woods on the left of the pike, and striking the road behind our party, and having very superior horses, charged over and through them, breaking and scattering them in every direction. Our men, surprised and panic-stricken, and seeing themselves largely outnumbered, made but little defense, and the officers were soon left at the mercy of the cutthroats.

Colonel Tolles was shot in the back of the head, and is thought to be mortally wounded. The surgeon was shot in the left side, just below the heart, and, as he says, after he had surrendered and delivered up his arms. He is since reported to be dead. The lieutenant (name unknown) was shot through the body, and was also said to be past recovery. Three of the guard were killed outright; one of them, named Jordan, of the 7th Pennsylvania Cavalry, had four others wounded, while but one dead Rebel was found upon the field.

The ambulance was captured with the mail, and successfully run off towards the Shenandoah river before all our means of pursuit, and the number of prisoners taken with it is yet unknown. It had been up the valley but two days before, and was now returning as a voluntary escort, with the advance guard of a train coming down for supplies.

This advance was composed mostly of a large lot of disabled and broken-down cavalry, who were going to the rear to turn in their unserviceable arms and horses, and were commanded by Captain Schoville, of the 8th New York Cavalry, and Lieutenant Dwyer, of the 3d New Jersey. As we rose to the top of a hill, we heard firing at the front, and, dashing forward, soon met our men in full retreat, closely followed by and intermingled with the Rebels, many of whom were dressed the same as our men, making it a most perplexing task to distinguish between the two.

Our officers, however, quickly separated themselves, and formed to repeat at the approach of the forces; and though we instantly charged after them with all vigor, the superior fleetness of their horses enabled them to escape with little damage, and now cause the saddest scene of all. The ruffians who had shot our officers had dropped out of the charge, dismounted, and were busily stripping the clothing and valuables from the persons under our very eyes. Each of our wounded men lost his money and watch, and Col. Tolles had his boots and coat also ruthlessly torn from his person while he lay in the road mortally wounded, before we could get near enough to rescue him. We had heard of these terrible outrages committed on our prisoners before, but never had we actually seen them with our own eyes. I conversed with Colonel Tolles and Dr. Olstracher, though both were almost insensible, and saw an ambulance provided to convey them to General Sheridan's headquarters, some five miles distant.

The entire valley is infested with these guerillas, and scarcely a train or a party goes either way that does not receive a shot or a dash from them. Our cavalry is kept so constantly employed elsewhere as to be unable to deal with the infernals as they deserve, but we believe that General Sheridan will yet find means to exterminate them. As he has already captured "everything in the valley that goes on wheels," it is to be hoped that he will soon attend to these nuisances that go on legs.—*New York Tribune.*

THIRD EDITION

VERY LATEST NEWS.

THE ELECTIONS.

Result in Pennsylvania.

FOUR THOUSAND MAJORITY ON THE HOME VOTE.

News from Ohio and Indiana Getting Better.

AFFAIRS AT CITY POINT.

RUMORED REMOVAL OF MEADE AND WARREN.

General Sheridan's Operations.

GUERILLAS IN THE VALLEY.

LATE FROM THE SOUTH.

Reported Capture of Griffin by Sherman.

SPEECH OF BEAUREGARD.

FROM SOUTHERN VIRGINIA.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

PENNSYLVANIA ELECTION.

Fifteenth District.

CARLISLE, October 14.—The following is the official vote in Cumberland county:—

Glossbrenner (Regular Democrat), 3631; Bailey (War Democrat), 3103.

The balance of the Democratic county vote is elected by an average majority of 689.

An Opinion from Harrisburg.

HARRISBURG, October 14.—From information received here this morning, it is absolutely impossible to determine how the State has gone until the reception of official returns.

Both parties claim a small majority, but the unexpected result in the heavy Northern Union counties renders it scarcely possible to overcome the large Democratic gains.

In either case it is admitted that the majority will be small and can only be determined by the official vote.

The recording of the soldiers' vote is necessarily very slow, being distributed among the various counties, and from the manner in which they appear on the tally papers, it is impossible to make an aggregate until the record is more complete.

THE SOLDIERS' VOTE.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Special to The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, October 14.—Colonel Coills, of the Potomac (Grant's) army, arrived here in this morning's boat. He brings with him the following results of voting among twenty-five regiments of Pennsylvania soldiers:—

Regiment.	Union.	Dem.	Regiment.	Union.	Dem.
1 0th	201	16	76th	67	11
45th	95	11	183d	152	50
118th	93	39	114th	149	24
124st	73	5	93th	91	51
140th	168	55	81st	31	8
142d	134	34	53d	82	31
143d	112	32	145th	27	3
130th	90	22	140th	119	32
155th	276	60	97th	63	34
119th	66	32			

MAJORITIES.

20'd Pennsylvania, 387 Union.
68th Penn-sylvania, 71 Union.
211th Pennsylvania, 280 Union.
209th Pennsylvania, 133 Union.
207th Pennsylvania, 300 Union.
2d Corps Headquarters, 37 Union.
10th Corps Headquarters, 31 Union.
Total Union majority.....2791

The Vote in the Army of the Potomac.

A despatch to General Cameron, dated Baltimore, October 14, says "every regiment in the Army of the Potomac, so far as heard from, gives the Union ticket a majority. I have the returns of twenty-seven regiments which give us twenty-six hundred majority. Only a small vote was polled on account of scarcity of tickets.

"J. B. ALDEN, Commissioner."

Ten to One in Favor of the Union.

The following telegram was handed to the President from the War Department this afternoon:—

CITY POINT, October 13—Major T. T. Eckert:—Six Pennsylvania Regiments give nine hundred and fifty (950) votes for the Union; one hundred and twenty-one (121) Democratic.

M. R. BECKWITH.

MONEY HOLDS OUT.

CHESTER HILLS—Union, 100; Democrat, 20.
Thayer, U., 7; Ross, D., 1.

TO-DAY'S WASHINGTON NEWS.

Special Despatches to Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, October 14.

Conspiracies Against the Government.

Judge Holt's denial rests upon the mass of testimony furnished him from different sources in regard to the secret associations and conspiracies against the Government, aimed principally in the Western States, by traitors and disloyal persons, is published this morning.

It is a thorough expose of the Western conspiracy, its origin, history, names; its organization and officers; its armed force; its ritual, oaths, and interior forms; its written principles; its specific purposes and operations.

Sheridan's Army.

Major Mervin, Paymaster United States Army, who has just returned from Sheridan's Army, reports it in first rate condition, and says that he never saw an army idolize its commander more.

The New Loan.

A number of prominent bankers are now attending to the bids for the new loan.

New Maryland Constitution.

Advices from Baltimore this morning state that the new Constitution is adopted by a large majority.

FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

Army Matters—Death of Judge Taney—The Vote on the New Maryland Constitution.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, October 14.—Affairs in the army are most cheering, and good health prevails; some skirmishing occasionally, but no serious fighting.

Our Courts to-day are all engaged paying tribute to the memory of Judge Taney.

The vote on the new Constitution will be close, but the soldiers' vote, which will probably add 4000 more to the majority for the Constitution, will secure its ratification. The strong slave counties are almost unanimous against it, but it is doubtful if their entire vote would cause its defeat.

GOOD FOR OHIO.

Union Majority Eighty-Five Thousand.

SEVENTEEN UNION CONGRESSMEN.

ONLY TWO COPPERHEADS ELECTED.

CINCINNATI, October 14.—The Union majority in Ohio on the home vote is about thirty-five thousand, and the soldiers vote will probably increase it to eighty-five thousand.

Seventeen Union Congressmen are elected.

The Immense Union Majority—Congressmen Elected.

The Cincinnati *Gazette* of Wednesday says:—

The estimate of 40,000 majority on the home vote, published in Monday's *Gazette*, will not vary materially from the actual result. The Democrats have polled their full vote. While we have lost, in consequence of the confidence of the people, especially in strong Union districts, in a Union victory. This, and the transfer of 20,000 votes to the army since last fall, accounts in part for the falling off from Brough's majority. The soldier's vote will swell the aggregate majority to over 80,000. The Union majority on the home vote will be increased in November.

In regard to Congressmen, we have almost swept the State, electing seventeen of the nineteen Congressmen. Of these, sixteen seem to have been elected by the home vote. The following are the successful Union candidates:—

First District, Benjamin Eggleston; Second, R. B. Hayes; Third, R. C. Schenck; Fourth, William Lawrence; Sixth, R. W. Clark; Seventh, S. Shellabarger; Eighth, J. R. Hubbell; Ninth, R. P. Buckland; Tenth, J. M. Ashley; Eleventh, H. S. Bundy; Fourteenth, C. Delano; Fourteenth, M. Welker; Fifteenth, T. A. Plants; Sixteenth, J. A. Bingham; Seventeenth, E. R. Rokley; Eighteenth, R. F. Spalding; Nineteenth, J. A. Garfield.

Le Blond and Finck we suppose to be elected in the Fifth and Twelfth Districts by majorities that the soldiers' vote will not overcome. Thus the delegation will stand 17 Union to 2 Democrats. The present delegation stands 14 Democrats to 5 Union—a Union gain of 12. This is a gratifying and important result.

INDIANA ELECTION.

The majorities for Governor in the several Counties of Indiana, so far as we have returns, are as follows:—

Monroe, (Union)	600	McDonald, Dem.	
Wayne	600	Porter	300	Clark	150
Randolph	1,000	Lagrotte	400	Harrison	2,000
Newton	600	Vigo	500	Hamilton	600
Miami	100	Marion	5000		
Hendricks	300	Hancock	300	Total	2,000
Delaware	500	Henry	700		
Decatur	500	Pulaski	500		
Kosler	250	Jennings	600		
St. Joseph	450	Ripley	500		
Total			19,850		

Morton ahead, 16,000.

Indiana—Union Majority Increasing.

SOUTH BEND, Ind., October 13, 11:30 P. M.—The Union majority in Indiana increases steadily as more counties come in. My majority is nearly seventeen hundred. SCHUYLER COLFAX.

INVASION OF MISSOURI.

Price Retires from Jefferson City.

HE IS GOING TO KANSAS.

Intelligence was received at headquarters yesterday, which confirmed the rumors previously current, that Price had retired from Jefferson City without hazarding a regular attack upon that place. His experience at Pilot Knob was so severe that he was disinclined to repeat the lesson taught him by Ewing and his comrades of Fort Davidson. The Rebels withdrew yesterday, after having done no more than skirmish with our pickets, and moved off in a westerly direction. All the cavalry at hand was sent by General Pleasonton in pursuit, with the view of harassing their rear. Brigadier-General Sanborn had command of the force charged with this service.

Price's present destination may be Leavenworth, or some place in its vicinity, in Kansas, from whence he will return rapidly south as soon as his marauders can effect a hasty raid in that part of the State. The route he has selected to Kansas will doubtless lie through Lexington, Boonville, Kansas City, &c. He will find no public stores in them to tempt him to stay any length of time, and all he can do will be to relieve citizens of those places, as he passes through, of such supplies as he may find it convenient to take away.

We learn from an unofficial source that the Rebels, after moving beyond Jefferson, burned two bridges this side of California, and tore up a portion of the track. This rumor is probably true, as by doing such acts they necessarily retard the Federal pursuit.

We also hear that bushwhackers abounded yesterday about Glasgow. They have not attacked the town, nor done any particular mischief, but are gathering, perhaps, with the design of crossing to the south side of the river, and joining their fortunes to those of the forces under Price.—*St. Louis Republican, 12th.*

Letter of Daniel S. Dickinson to General Cass.

The Detroit *Tribune* says:—One of our most prominent citizens, into whose hands it had fallen kindly permits us to publish the following characteristic letter from Daniel S. Dickinson to General Cass:—

"BINGHAMTON, September 26, 1864.—My Dear General:—The Presidential campaign is again upon us in fearful earnest, and I have no doubt you would unite with me in praying that, if possible, at such a time as this the cup might pass. But the question cannot be put aside, and must be met with all its responsibilities. I have no attachment to either of the candidates, nor any antipathies against them, to move me a hair either way; and I am so filled with disgust at the mean selfishness, the prevailing littleness, and downright knavery of political parties, that were there no questions beyond those of ordinary moment, I would not cross the street to turn the scale for or against either. But I regard the present struggle as vital and essential to national honor—yea, existence. It seems that Baltimore and Chicago have framed issues for us, and Mr. Lincoln and General McClellan are and must be the representatives, respectively, of those great antagonisms, and that as a people we must stand or fall by the result. However much Mr. Lincoln may pretend to be passive or General McClellan to be *non* before election, we all know that good faith and common honesty will force the one elected to carry out in the administration doctrines laid down by the Convention which placed him in nomination. Should General McClellan be elected, all will, in my judgment, be lost. The patriotic, self-sustaining, reliant feeling of the Union men will be overthrown and crushed out: Rebellion will be rampant and intoxicated with success; the worst elements that the loyal States can produce will be in the market for Southern purchase, and foreign interference will come with all its hypocritical insolence, and, under the pretense of staying the effusion of blood, will secretly destroy us. I hope you will concur in my idea that it is the duty of every patriot, and of none more so than Democrats of the Jackson school, to endorse warmly the Union side. And I hope you will let your voice be heard and your views known at an early day. I am sure they will exert a powerful and healthy influence upon the public mind.

"I send you herewith a sketch of some remarks made by me recently on taking the chair at a Union mass meeting, and from them you may gather my opinions somewhat *in extenso*. I have been kindly invited to Detroit, and if I can find time for a brief trip, mean to accept; but it is very uncertain indeed whether I can do so.

"Sincerely yours, D. S. DICKINSON.

"Hon. Lewis Cass."

LATER FROM EUROPE.

HALIFAX, October 14.—The steamship *Hecla*, from Liverpool on the 6th, put in this port this morning; a high gale blowing.

Her news will be telegraphed as soon as obtained.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—What is a public or special dinner when the evening is enlivened by toasts and songs? It is a nursery where drunkards germinate and grow.—*Experience.*

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

STATE OF THERMOMETER TO-DAY.—Six A. M., 45½. Noon, 55. One P. M. 56. Wind, N. W.

ELECTION RETURNS.

The Vote in Philadelphia.

THE OFFICIAL STATEMENT.

MEETING OF RETURN JUDGES

This morning at 10 o'clock the Return Judges of the several wards assembled in the Supreme Court-room for the purpose of counting the official vote of the city of Philadelphia.

Mr. Samuel P. Hancock was chosen temporary President of the Board.

Robert H. Beatty and Robert T. Gill were chosen temporary Clerks.

A permanent organization was effected by electing Mr. Hancock as President, and Messrs. Beatty and Gill Clerks.

Henry Bunker was selected as Messenger, and George C. Cloud, Doorkeeper.

As usual, several of the Judges failed to make their appearance, and the business of the Board was consequently much delayed.

The votes were then read off by wards, the Congressional ticket being first in order.

CONGRESSIONAL VOTE.

FIRST DISTRICT. Wards.	Kelley, U.	Randall, D.	SECOND DISTRICT. Wards.	O'Neill, U.	Reilly, D.
2	2,251	2,120	1	1,911	1,071
3	1,176	1,445	7	2,164	1,765
4	918	1,878	8	1,557	1,136
5	1,100	1,397	9	1,532	1,292
6	1,060	1,234	10	2,324	1,119
11	907	1,480	26	1,832	1,188
	7,387	9,554		11,320	7,151
	7,387			7,151	
Maj.	2,167	Maj.		4,169	

THIRD DISTRICT. Wards.	Myers, U.	Buckley, D.	FOURTH DISTRICT. Wards.	Kelley, U.	Northrop, D.
12	1,342	1,252	14	2,251	1,335
13	2,033	1,353	15	3,151	2,295
16	1,635	1,616	20	3,193	2,891
17	1,181	2,056	21	1,909	1,339
18	2,304	1,218	24	2,256	1,891
19	2,349	2,389			
	10,941	9,839		12,170	9,191
	9,839			9,191	
Maj.	1,105		Maj.	3,979	

FIFTH DISTRICT. Wards.	Thayer, U.	Ross, D.
22	2087	1131
23	1774	1363
24	876	1218
	4667	3712
	3712	
Majority	955	

Bucks county is yet to be heard from.

THIRD SENATORIAL DISTRICT.

Wards.	Sheppard, U.	Donovan, D.
5	1,105	1,791
6	1,077	1,222
11	971	1,109
12	1,367	1,254
16	1,642	1,997
17	1,195	2,041
18	2,311	1,206
Total	9,667	10,193
		9,667
Donovan's majority		526

LEGISLATIVE VOTE.

FIRST DISTRICT.—Foster, U., 3142; Mickle, D., 1994. Majority for Foster, 1148.

SECOND DISTRICT.—Ruddiman, U., 2477; Barger, D., 2170. Majority for Ruddiman, 307.

THIRD DISTRICT.—Josephs, D., 3840; Butler, U., 2160. Majority for Josephs, 1700.

FOURTH DISTRICT.—Watt, U., 2634; Moss, D., 1651. Majority for Watt, 1033.

FIFTH DISTRICT.—Thomas, U., 2418; Bruner, D., 2092. Majority for Thomas, 326.

SIXTH DISTRICT.—Freeborn, U., 2244; McMakin, D., 1808. Majority for Freeborn, 436.

SEVENTH DISTRICT.—Cochran, U., 3953; Packer, D., 1750. Majority for Cochran, 1203.

EIGHTH DISTRICT.—Kern, U., 3076; Cook, D., 1937. Majority for Kern, 1139.

NINTH DISTRICT.—Quigley, D., 2526; Foster, D., 1850. Majority for Quigley, 796.

TENTH DISTRICT.—Pancoast, U., 2756; Fry, 1957. Majority for Pancoast, 799.

ELEVENTH DISTRICT.—Sterner, U., 2730; Bollean, D., 2228. Majority for Sterner, 468.

TWELFTH DISTRICT.—Sutphin, Jr., U., 2879; Vaughn, D., 2127. Majority for Sutphin, 752.

THIRTEENTH DISTRICT.—Donnelly, D., 2713; Renner, U., 1575. Majority for Renner, 1138.

FOURTEENTH DISTRICT.—Hood, U., 2810; Arundel, D., 2115. Majority for Hood, 695.

FIFTEENTH DISTRICT.—De Haven, Jr., U., [illegible], D., 2219. Majority for De Haven, 379.

SIXTEENTH DISTRICT.—Smith, U., 2727; Wolf, D., 1764. Majority for Smith, 963.

SEVENTEENTH DISTRICT.—Lee, U., 2588; Barnes, D., 2180. Majority for Lee, 408.

EIGHTEENTH DISTRICT.—Miller, U., 2814; Arnold, Jr., D., 2191. Majority for Miller, 623.

CITY OFFICERS.

Wards.	RECEIVER TAXES. O'Neill, Union.	Malloy,	CITY CONTR'R. Dickson, Union.	Johnson, Dem.
First	1909	1064	1904	1070
Second	2273	2118	2297	2185
Third	1188	1450	1182	1455
Fourth	893	1903	888	1908
Fifth	1098	1405	1094	1409
Sixth	1059	1345	1051	1214
Seventh	2168	1348	2165	1352
Eighth	1556	1120	1557	1123
Ninth	1519	1303	1516	1308
Tenth	2319	1121	2300	1131
Eleventh	959	1479	957	1480
Twelfth	1353	1262	1354	1260
Thirteenth	2048	1319	2042	1312
Fourteenth	2281	1301	2281	1323
Fifteenth	3180	2194	3168	2200
Sixteenth	1615	1629	1609	1627
Seventeenth	1184	2957	1173	2961
Eighteenth	2363	1212	2290	1217
Nineteenth	2468	2322	2464	2323
Twentieth	3214	2485	3202	2489
Twenty-first	1620	1327	1618	1327
Twenty-second	2051	1134	2035	1142
Twenty-third	1769	1254	1749	1280
Twenty-fourth	2286	1717	2280	1735
Twenty-fifth	807	1216	793	1223
Twenty-sixth	1834	1191	1831	1195
Total	40,974	39,544	40,716	39,568
	39,544		39,568	
	7,610 maj.		7,148 maj.	

COUNTY OFFICERS.

Wards.	SHERIFF. Howell, Union.	McAllister, Democrat.	REGISTER OF WILLS. Adams, Union.	Saunders, Democrat.	CLERK OF ORPH. COURT. Morris, Union.	Jones, Democrat.
1	1,911	1,068	1,911	1,066	1,910	1,068
2	2,273	2,195	2,272	2,188	2,272	2,207
3	1,187	1,451	1,187	1,450	1,184	1,449
4	885	1,903	880	1,895	890	1,900
5	1,102	1,397	1,095	1,401	1,091	1,399
6	1,060	1,240	1,057	1,237	1,060	1,239
7	2,164	1,352	2,159	1,355	2,167	1,359
8	1,561	1,119	1,571	1,120	1,572	1,117
9	1,527	1,303	1,523	1,308	1,520	1,301
10	2,343	1,107	2,337	1,122	2,333	1,111
11	959	1,474	959	1,473	962	1,474
12	1,367	1,257	1,359	1,271	1,363	1,270
13	2,035	1,325	2,041	1,314	2,047	1,317
14	2,281	1,298	2,254	1,333	2,277	1,320
15	3,202	2,174	3,184	2,194	3,192	2,180
16	1,619	1,618	1,610	1,618	1,602	1,624
17	1,184	2,956	1,179	2,959	1,183	2,955
18	2,312	1,200	2,311	1,214	2,303	1,213
19	2,469	2,280	2,473	2,321	2,459	2,322
20	2,214	2,480	2,203	2,464	2,214	2,485
21	1,617	1,309	1,610	1,304	1,618	1,310
22	2,092	1,125	2,091	1,127	2,088	1,120
23	1,773	1,299	1,770	1,302	1,756	1,303
24	2,264	1,772	2,279	1,778	2,281	1,774
25	811	1,211	811	1,212	810	1,212
26	1,830	1,189	1,831	1,189	1,830	1,189
	47,003	39,567	47,008	39,437	47,003	39,431
	39,567		39,437		39,431	
Maj.	7,720		7,571		7,572	

Surveyor—Eleventh District.

Smedley, U., 1354; Fraley, D., 1164. Majority for Smedley, 190.

Adjourned to meet on this day two weeks.

Vote of Colonel Thomas' Regiment.

Sheriff—Howell (U.), 177; McKibben (D.), 45.
Register of Wills—Adams (U.), 180; Alexander (D.), 36.
Clerk of Orphans' Court—Morrick (U.), 180; Mealey (D.), 37.
Receiver of Taxes—O'Neill (U.), 184; Malley (D.), 33.
City Commissioner—Dickson (U.), 177; Johnson (D.), 40.
State Senator—Sheppard (U.), 11; Donovan (D.), 8.
CONGRESSIONAL.—First District—Butler (U.), 30; Randall (D.), 14.
Second District—O'Neill (U.), 72; Riley (D.), 8.
Third District—Myers (U.), 32; Buckwalter (D.), 11.
Fourth District—Kelley (U.), 44; Northrop (D.), 4.
Fifth District—Thayer (U.), 26; Ross (D.), 0.

THE DRAFT IN PHILADELPHIA.—The draft in the Second District, which was announced to have taken place at noon to-day, has been postponed for a short time, so that another effort may be made to obtain the men by volunteering. The deficient wards in this district are the First and Twenty-sixth Wards, where there is a deficiency of 400, and the Seventh Ward, where 130 men are required to fill the quota. The order to commence the draft was received by Provost Marshal Palmer yesterday, and upon the receipt of the order in this city, a committee started for Washington to have the draft postponed. It is most likely that influence this committee brought to bear upon the authorities at Washington, effected the postponement.

POLITICAL.—Last evening a large meeting was held in the hall of the Union League. John Price Wetherill presided. Speeches were made by Rev. C. W. Denision, a Chaplain in the Army; Mr. Needles, of Chester; Thomas M. Coleman; and Mr. Stirling of the Tenth Ward. The Republican Invincibles are ordered to hold themselves in readiness to parade at short notice. Active preparations are being made for a vigorous Presidential campaign.

The Lincoln and Johnson Campaign Club of the Twenty-fourth Ward intend having an other parade. A large meeting was held last evening at the Club Rooms, Market street, above Thirty-third, for the purpose of making the necessary preparations for the turnout. The late victories will be celebrated by several of the Ward Associations of the party in a becoming manner during the coming week.

THE LATE GENERAL BOHLEN.—The resolutions adopted by Councils in regard to the death of General Henry Bohlen have been beautifully engrossed and framed, and will be sent to the immediate family of the General in Holland. Nothing could be handsomer than the execution of this testimonial. The lettering is perfect. Dim parallel lines are substituted for the ordinary shading, and the artistic finish of the memorial is tasteful and appropriate. A portrait of General Bohlen is the centre-piece. This distinguished officer was a German, and owned large estates in Europe. He had received a liberal military education, and in the commencement of the war volunteered his services and his sword to the Government. He fell at Brandy Station, on the Rappahannock, at the head of his men.

THE DEAD-HOUSE.—The public burial-ground is located on the Lamb tavern road, being a large lot several acres in extent. On the lot and facing the road is a small one-story, brick structure, which is used as the dead-house, where bodies are sent by the Coroner, to await recognition. At times there are from ten to fifteen bodies in this structure, and the stench arising therefrom is most disgusting to passers-by and to those residing in the neighborhood. The Board of Health have declared the place a nuisance, and the matter has been laid before Councils. It is proposed to erect a small building in the centre of the lot, off from the road, with more suitable conveniences than the present structure is provided with. The cost of the improvement is calculated at about $1000. The dead-house is also used by the Coroner's physician to hold post-mortem examinations in cases where death is supposed to have been caused by violence. The present structure is by no means suitable for these purposes.

STABBING AFFAIR.—This morning a man named David Malby was arraigned before Alderman Carter upon the charge of using a knife upon Jeremiah Eaton. It seems that an altercation took place last night between two men in front of a tavern at Fifth and Bedford streets, known as the "Bugle." The origin of the affair is not known, but it is thought to have been the result of arguing on politics. Eaton was stabbed in three places, one of the wounds being a serious one. The stabs are in the breast, shoulder, and back. The wounded man was taken to the Hospital. Malby was committed to await the result of the injuries inflicted upon Eaton.

THE DELAWARE TURNPIKE.—The attention of City Councils has been called to the bad condition of the Delaware turnpike, near Woodland Cemetery, lately transferred to the city. The Turnpike Company state that the city, when they accepted this portion of the road, pledged themselves to keep it in thorough repair, and for neglecting to do so are liable to a prosecution for damages.

HORSE STEALING.—Yesterday afternoon, a soldier named Cornelius Fine had a hearing before Alderman Beitler at the Central Station upon the charge of stealing a horse and wagon from Wm. H. Belger's, Third and Wood streets. The accused admitted driving the horse and wagon to Baltimore; but said he was drunk when he did it, and also drunk when he sold the whole concern for $160, which was worth $900. The prisoner was committed.

STABBING AND SHOOTING CASE.—This morning at 1 o'clock a serious disturbance took place at Tench and Sansom streets, between the proprietor of a tavern named Owen Pettit and William Whitney. The last named person was stabbed in the body and is seriously injured. Pettit was shot through the shoulder. One is alleged to have inflicted the injury upon the other. Both were arrested, but Whitney being dangerously wounded, was taken to his residence.

DISTURBANCE IN A CELL.—An elderly man, named E. D. Gardner, confined in a cell at the Central Station for drunkenness, was badly beaten yesterday afternoon by a fellow-prisoner, who was locked up upon the same charge. His head was severely cut. Henry Smith, the assailant, had a hearing before Alderman Beitler, and was held to answer.

NEW MEMBERS OF COUNCILS.—Messrs. Henry W. Gray, James A. Freeman, Samuel W. Cattell, were sworn in as members of Select Council yesterday, to fill unexpired terms of new members. In Common Council Messrs. Thomas H. Gill, Thomas Potter, W. A. Simpson, were also sworn in to fill unexpired terms.

FALLING BUILDINGS.—A resolution was passed in Common Council yesterday, directing the Building Inspectors to report, at the next meeting of Councils, whether the building at the north-west corner of Eighth and Vine streets was inspected in accordance with law, and also to report the cause of the falling of the same.

STILL ALIVE.—Captain Robert Gallespy, who was shot during a disturbance in front of the tavern opposite the Second and Third Streets Railway Depot, Nineteenth Ward, is still alive. He is confined in the Episcopal Hospital, and was able this morning to sat up in bed.

RUN OVER.—This morning, about 10 o'clock, James Monahan, aged sixty years, residing in Church street, was run over by a farmer's wagon, and had one of his legs and two of his ribs broken. The sufferer was taken to the Episcopal Hospital.

RECRUITING.—This morning recruiting was somewhat brisk. The Mayor signed warrants for the payment of the city bounty to forty-two men.

FOUND DROWNED.—This morning an unknown white man was found drowned in the Delaware, at Pine street wharf. The Coroner was sent for to hold an inquest.

PERSONAL.—Mr. Joseph Stuart, formerly a well-known lumber merchant of this city, died yesterday. His funeral will take place this afternoon.

MEETING OF THE BAR.—The members of the Bar of this city will hold a meeting to-morrow, to take action on the death of Chief Justice Taney.

SHOCKING ACCIDENT.—Michael Gumly, aged 40 years, had his right hand torn off at a lime factory, Eighth and Washington streets. He was taken to the hospital.

VETOED.—The Mayor has vetoed the bill defining the election divisions of the Twenty-first Ward.

DEPARTURE OF A COLORED REGIMENT.—The 41st Regiment United States Colored Volunteers left yesterday for the seat

Evening Telegraph

A DAILY AFTERNOON NEWSPAPER.

OFFICE No. 108 S. THIRD STREET.

Price THREE CENTS PER COPY, or EIGHTEEN CENTS PER WEEK, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the City at FIVE DOLLARS PER ANNUM; ONE DOLLAR and FIFTY CENTS FOR TWO MONTHS, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

Advertisements inserted at the usual rates. A liberal arrangement made for extended insertions.

To Correspondents.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee for his good faith. We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

To Advertisers.

Owing to the great increase in the Circulation of THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, compelling us to go to press at an early hour, we urgently request that advertisements may be handed to us as soon as 10 o'clock, if possible, to secure them an insertion in all of our editions.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1864.

THE STATE ELECTION—REPORTED MAJORITIES.

The following are the returns received of the State election:—

UNION.		DEMOCRATIC.	
Allegheny	6,609	Adams	400
Beaver	800	Armstrong	231
Blair	500	Bedford	650
Bradford	3,000	Berks	6,600
Butler	250	Bucks	1,100
Cameron	69	Cambria	1,098
Centre	850	Carbon	500
Chester	2,100	Clarion	1,000
Crawford	1,400	Clearfield	1,300
Dauphin	1,400	Clinton	600
Delaware	1,250	Columbia	1,500
Erie	2,000	Cumberland	60
Huntingdon	500	Elk	445
Indiana	1,700	Fayette	700
Lancaster	4	Forest	5
Lawrence	1,500	Franklin	100
Lebanon	800	Fulton	850
McKean	100	Greene	1,600
Mercer	800	Jefferson	244
Mifflin	75	Juniata	400
Philadelphia	7,600	Lehigh	2,000
Potter	700	Lycoming	985
Snyder	188	Luzerne	1,600
Somerset	1,326	Monroe	1,600
Susquehanna	1,000	Montour	500
Tioga	2,100	Montgomery	1,500
Union	431	Northampton	2,800
Warren	800	Northumberland	1,000
Washington	200	Perry	240
		Pike	1,000
		Schuylkill	1,900
		Sullivan	300
		Venango	200
		Wayne	900
		Westmoreland	1,700
		Wyoming	300
		York	2,800
Total	42,739		
	41,342	Total	41,342

Union majority, 2,397

This majority will probably be further increased by later reports to nearly 5000. The soldiers' vote will give a majority of over 17,000 to the above, which will make Pennsylvania's full majority for the Union about 22,000.

OUR ELECTIONS ABROAD.

The voice of the people of Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Indiana, while it causes every loyal heart to beat faster, carries terror and despair to all traitors, North and South. "As the October, so the November election," has long been a recognized political aphorism and the result of Tuesday last has rendered the re-election of President LINCOLN a certainty. It has declared in unmistakable tones the determination of the nation to prosecute the war to the end of an enduring peace, and to furnish the Government with money and men, until not an armed foe remains on American soil.

While the election causes Union men joy, and traitors sorrow, it is of equal importance to examine what will be its effect abroad.

First. It proves to all foreign Powers that the American people are determined to restore the Union by whatever force is necessary for the purpose.

It says to England and France, that for four years more all offers of foreign mediation will be rejected, and all threats of foreign interference defied.

It proclaims to every nation "that Southern recognition is war," and warns them to beware. It speaks to France of Mexico: it shows her in the triumph of the principles of the Baltimore platform—one of which principles was the reassertion of the "MONROE doctrine"—what she may expect from the United States when they have settled their domestic dissensions.

Secondly. It proves that the present Administration possesses the confidence of the people, and that they approve of its acts. It declares that the policy of Government which now exists will continue until 1869. That the plan of increasing our navy will go on, and that on each succeeding month the quiet waters of one of our northern rivers will baptize the prow of a new iron-clad monster, destined to carry terror to England's wooden navy.

Four years since the idea of a vessel invulnerable to cannon-shot was ridiculed, and now such actually exist. Before four years more have elapsed is it not possible, yes, probable, that our monitors will be so improved as to be able to cross the sea, and, in time of peace, salute the flag of Britain on British soil—in time of war, salute her forts with *shotted* guns?

And lastly. It proves that the absolute submission of the South is the one condition of peace, and consequently it is useless to expect that the United States will assume the Confederate debt. A futile attempt to overthrow a Government is rebellion; if successful, it is revolution. The debts by revolutionists stand a chance of payment; the debts contracted by rebels are never liquidated. The voice of the October election will convince foreigners that the Rebellion will fail; therefore Confederate bonds will become worthless, and we feel no hesitancy in prophesying that the news of the recent Union victory at home will cause the decline of Confederate bonds several per cent. And when in November England receives the announcement of the re-election of President LINCOLN, the fall of rebel securities will be greater than that which will follow the fall of Richmond.

PROVIDING FOR THE POOR.

No question is more urgent and pressing, and at the same time none more difficult of treatment, than the relief of the poor. Prompted alike by principle and feeling, we have done much to supply their immediate wants, forgetting that an enlightened charity would lead us rather to prevent than to succor their necessities. If the old proverb had been remembered, that "an ounce of prevention is better than a pound of cure," it would have been to the advantage of all concerned. In this single city every generation is taxed some millions of dollars to support the Almshouse alone.

The winter now approaching, like its predecessors, will require, to keep the starving and freezing from death, as much as would be sufficient to provide for the moral and mental training of every child in the city. Not only are uncounted thousands of dollars devoted to benevolent purposes, but in their distribution is always engaged an army of men and women, whose intelligence, energy, and self-denial are to be taken into account when we would reckon the cost of the poor. It would be impossible to speak too highly of these movements, which are, indeed, the highest triumphs of our civilization; but it may well be doubted if there is not here a great waste—if the sacrifices of means and time made by these benevolent people do not fail to produce as much fruit as they should, and still worse, if they are not attended with a good deal of evil.

It must be borne in mind that this charity is unavoidably to a great extent indiscriminate. Misery pleads with too great eloquence to admit of any question as to whether it is not deserved. It is as much to gratify ourselves as anything else, that we instinctively help the suffering—just as a gentleman invariably breaks all his good resolutions, and weakly gives up his seat in public conveyances to some virago in petticoats who demands it as a right. The result, therefore, is that we pay a premium to indolence, improvidence, and crime. The sturdy beggar who has been fed and clothed, when he needed such aid, at the expense of others, spends his summer in idleness and dissipation, with the well-grounded assurance that cold weather will start into activity a host of mistaken friends to feed and warm him. Another saying is, "once on the parish, always on the parish," and the experience of every one acquainted with our public charities will confirm its truth. Thus not only are the really worthy frequently deprived of full assistance, and needless outlay incurred, but the character of many is depraved still more than it was.

A high ethical authority says that "prudence is akin to virtue," but modern benevolence throws its influence entirely against that useful trait. Parasites are not of enough value to repay us for cultivating them as we do. As we cannot treat them as the bees serve drones, and cannot let them perish outright, common sense suggests that we should get rid of them by putting an end to the causes which produce them, if we can do so without inhumanity. Now this is feasible, and would surely be far the best for them, as well as for us. The sources of pauperism are chiefly ignorance and crime. Let the schools which are furnished for all be used by all, by the enactment and enforcement of laws requiring the attendance of all children for some years.

The plan works well in Prussia, and is no new experiment. Then, if one-tenth of the money sunk in that insatiable maelstrom across the Schuylkill were appropriated to teaching some useful trade to every child that had no certain prospect after leaving school, there would be no men here unable to keep themselves. As, again, the complaint is often justly made that no employment can be found, it is important that arrangements should be made similar to those, for instance, in the penitentiaries or some of the asylums, where the inmates are supplied with work.

It should be an invariable rule that no man, woman, or child able to labor in any way, should get bread save by earning it. Every political economist lays it down as an axiom that "labor is the source of wealth;" and yet thousands of able-bodied paupers are encouraged and abetted in laziness by thoughtless kindness. Of course, compulsory toil, under the direction of the State or of any society, as here suggested, would be distasteful, and open to the objection that it took away the responsibility and independence of the individual; but this could be further improved by adding the means of removing those who wish to go to the country. The city ruins thousands who would be comfortable and respectable if once fairly started in the country.

It should be the aim of the philanthropist to put the unfortunate in the way of helping themselves. To foster the improvident, and reward the intemperate, and nurse the sluggard are not the best we can do for the poor, and certainly not the wisest for ourselves. While distress must be alleviated, it should be, if possible, guarded against; and in "Homes for friendless children" and destitute women, where instruction is imparted and morality taught, we find the germs of a movement which will result in the extinction of a very large proportion of that class which now demands our censure and reproof, while it appeals so strongly to our sympathy.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Reports Concerning General Meade.

Correspondence of the Independent.

WASHINGTON, October 10.—General Grant has just left Washington, for the James river. On Saturday four distinguished men met together in one of the private rooms of the White House. They were President Lincoln, Secretary Stanton, Lieutenant-General Grant, and Major-General Banks. The object of their meeting is studiously kept a secret, but the results of it may soon be seen in the field. We have another month for active military operations, and it is General Grant's purpose to improve it.

Little more can be expected of Sherman this year. He will hold Atlanta, and possibly push on a little further into the interior of Georgia. But the serious fighting will occur in Virginia. General Grant outnumbers his able antagonist, Lee, two to one, and he is determined to strike a heavy blow before winter sets in. When and where are secrets locked in his own breast. The President and the Lieutenant-General are still on the most intimate terms, possessing each other's esteem and confidence. General Grant has sustained the good opinion of the people longer than any other general in the service who has had command of the Army of the Potomac.

There is at this moment considerable dissatisfaction with Meade, and if he were to resign Hancock would immediately take his place. Sheridan is popular and successful, but is not able to command a great army. The only man at all approaching Grant in ability is Sherman. So far the wisdom of Congress and the President in selecting General Grant to the command of all the armies is manifest.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Gazette.

WASHINGTON, October 8.—I presume it to be set led that General Meade has not fully succeeded in carrying out his part of General Grant's plan for the movement on before Richmond. That plan is supposed to have been as to how:—General Butler, with a force large enough to take care of itself anywhere, suddenly to cross the James, take the position opposite Fort Darling, and make as to go directly towards Richmond; General Meade, with the bulk of the Army of the Potomac, to move by the left from our position on the Weldon railroad still further to the westward, and take the Southside road, running from Petersburg, through Burkesville, to Lynchburg—the only remaining connection the Rebel army in Petersburg has with the Confederacy.

General Butler's movement would naturally alarm the Rebels, and cause a hasty movement of part of Lee's troops from Petersburg to Richmond. General Meade could thus push with less intermission to the Southside railroad; Lee, discovering this movement on a point vital to his position, would hasten to protect it; Butler's feint could thus be converted into a real attack, and there would be a fair prospect of carrying Richmond before force enough could be recalled to its defense. There were troops enough for these movements. In point of fact, this plan worked to a charm up to the point where General Meade was depended upon for effective service on his side.

Butler surprised the weak Rebel garrisons about Chaplin's farm, carried the works handsomely, and pushed a reconnoitering party towards the inner defenses of Richmond. We now know that Lee hastily detached a column of ten thousand from Petersburg, and hurried them to Richmond to meet this unexpected attack, and high officers who participated in the fighting believe that Lee in person accompanied this column. Here, then, was General Meade's opportunity. Grant had him promptly started for the Southside road; a vigorous effort, such as Butler made on the north side, ought to have carried it.

At this point the information furnished to the public stops. We know, however, that the Southside railroad has not been taken, and that, at the latest private advices, our front was two miles from it; while there is a rumor that at least one corps has returned to its former position. Possibly all this may have been unavoidable, and General Meade may have been in no way to blame; but the public would not object to some definite information establishing it.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE FIFTH BAPTIST CHURCH—ITS DEDICATION.—This church, located at Eighteenth and Spring Garden streets, has been completed and paid for. It has been handsomely finished, and is built of solid stone. There is a high tower on the Spring Garden street front, which adds much to its beauty and stateliness. The lecture-room, which is on the northern end of the building, will accommodate about five hundred persons. The main audience chamber presents a tasteful and comfortable appearance, and seats about one thousand persons. This house of worship has been in the course of construction for a long period, the trustees preferring to have the structure paid for as the work progressed. The congregation is one of the oldest of the persuasion in this city, having worshipped in the old Sansom Street Church for many years. It was finally vacated for the reason that it was rendered obscure by the rapid formation of houses and stores, which nearly surrounded it. The narrowness of the street made access to the building very unpleasant. The members having removed in large numbers to remote parts of the city as improvements were made, operated unfavorably to the interests of those who remained, thereby forcing them to sell the old church property, and locate on the ground occupied by the new building.

Last evening the church was dedicated with appropriate ceremonies.

A sermon was delivered by the Rev. Thomas D. Anderson, D. D., of New York.

Several Baptist clergymen of this city, New York, and Washington, participated in the services, which were of an interesting character.

The entire cost of building and furnishing this place of worship having been defrayed previous to its opening, collections are taken up as a thank-offering at these initiatory services, to aid the Baptist Home Missionary Society.

MORTALITY IN THE CHILDREN'S ASYLUM AT THE ALMSHOUSE.—In Councils yesterday afternoon, Mr. Marcer, Chairman of the Committee on Poor of Councils, presented to that body a report from the Guardians of the Poor, relative to the mortality of the Children's Asylum at the Almshouse during the past four years. In their report they state that they have long since been impressed with the conviction that no alteration of the apartments in the present Almshouse building, now used for the Children's Asylum, will ever render them suitable for the purpose for which they are now used. And that the health of the children can only be properly provided for in a building separate and apart from the wards now occupied by the sick and infirm adults. Acting under this conviction, the Board heretofore applied to Councils for authority to construct such a building.

The Board further states that the principal mortality in the Children's Asylum is due to the presence of foundlings; and these foundlings were not admitted to its wards until the 10th of August, 1861; hence the ratio of deaths in 1860 differs in so marked a degree from that exhibited in the following years.

The following table demonstrates the relative population and mortality for the four years immediately preceding June 1, 1864.

Years.	Population.	Mortality.	Found'gs.
1860—1861	352	28	00
1861—1862	462	79	37
1862—1863	469	91	33
1863—1864	486	111	46

The whole number of foundlings admitted into the Children's Asylum up to June 1, 1864, was 154, of whom 126 died, or nearly 82 per cent.; and the proximity of the Asylum to the Medical and Surgical Wards of the Almshouse, the effluvium from which cannot with all possible care be wholly excluded, must always affect the health of the children unfavorably.

MAJOR-GENERAL D. B. BIRNEY IN TOWN.—Major-General D. B. Birney arrived in the city on the 11th instant, direct from the front, accompanied by Captain Charles Noble, Jr., Aid-de-Camp, and Captain Charles H. Graves, A. A. G. of his staff. The General is laboring under a severe attack of malaria fever, and is so ill that visitors cannot be admitted to his presence.

"THE EUREKA OIL COMPANY OF WEST VIRGINIA."

Capital, $1,000,000, divided into 100,000 shares at $10 per share. Subscription price, $1.50 per share.

This Company own some of the most valuable land and leases in the Kanawha Valley, situate on Horse Neck and Campbell's Run branches of Bull creek, and within five miles of the Ohio river.

On Horse Neck the company own one well, which is now pumping twenty-three barrels of oil per day. This well is only three hundred and twenty-seven feet deep. The Superintendent is now preparing to here to the depth of the other wells surrounding us, which are producing from one hundred to one hundred and sixty barrels of oil per day, when we are satisfied we can produce a like amount.

There is another well at Horse Neck, now bored two hundred and sixty-five feet, with about thirty feet of oil in the well. The land on which this well is located is on a perpetual lease. The Bull Creek Company own a one-third interest, our company have the balance of two-thirds. At Campbell's run, the company own in fee a tract of thirty-three acres, considered by geologists and mining engineers the best oil territory in the State. The great Tack well, flowing five hundred barrels, adjoins this property.

Books of subscription are now open at the Company's Office, Room No. 20, Merchants' Exchange.

A limited number of shares only will be sold.

JOHN J. KROMER, Treasurer.

From the "Pittsburg Daily Post" of September 9, 1864.

"OIL STOCKS.—The 'Wheeling Intelligencer' says—We learn from a gentleman who arrived yesterday from Pleasant county that on Monday the Horton Oil Company struck well in Horse Neck (in that county), which will yield a thousand barrels of oil per day. There is great excitement on the subject in this vicinity, and the oil fever is prevailing to a fearful extent."

Married.

LEHMAS—AXE.—On the 30th September last at No. 631 Broad street, by Rev. A. Manship, Mr. MALIK LEHMAS, of the Commanche-and-ninety-ninth Pennsylvania Regiment, to Miss SARAH AXE, of this city.

LILLY—WRIGHT.—On the 11th inst., at St. Matthias' Church, by the Rev. Robert G. Chase, ALOSZO LILLY, Jr., of Baltimore, to JOSEPHINE S. WRIGHT, of this city.

MOORE—PANCOAST.—On Thursday, October 13th, 1864, by his Honor Mayor Henry, SAMUEL W. MOORE to DEBORAH D., daughter of Aaron K. Pancoast, all of Shiffler Hill, Gloucester county, N. J.

MOORE—STEWART.—On the 21st of September last, at Reading M. E. Church, by Rev. A. Manship, Mr. JOHN E. MOORE, of Clinton county, Pa., to Miss ANNA STEWART, of this city.

SHARP—SHUMWAY.—In Philadelphia, on the 13th inst., by the Rev. J. H. Kennard, D. D., Rev. JOSEPH SHARP, of Baltimore, Md., to Mrs. SUSAN PARKER SHUMWAY, of Philadelphia.

WILCOX—SOETJE.—On Wednesday morning, October 12th, at the residence of S. B. Douglas, Mount Airy, by the Rev. R. B. Peet, JOHN M. Q. WOODS, of Pittsburg, and JEREMINA, daughter of the late Geo. Soetje, of this city.

Died.

BOALER.—On the 13th inst., JAMES M. BOALER, in the 43d year of his age.

The male friends and relatives of the family, also the Journeymen Oak Coopers' Association, of Philadelphia, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, Annacosta (late Vernon) street, above Shippen, on Sunday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

CARRUTHERS.—On the 12th inst., Mrs. ANN E. CARRUTHERS, relict of the late John Carruthers, in the 56th year of her age.

Her relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, corner of Frankford road and Orleans street, Twenty-fifth ward, on Monday afternoon at 2 o'clock. To proceed to Frankford.

FISH.—On the 12th inst., ELIZABETH, wife of Israel Fish, in the 56th year of her age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 608 S. Thirteenth street, on Saturday, 15th inst., at 9 o'clock.

GINTER.—At Logansport, Indiana, October 1st, SARAH, wife of Lawrence Ginter, and daughter of the late John Hancker, Sr., deceased.

Interment at Mount Moriah Cemetery.

HART.—Oct. 11th, 1864, at Grant United States General Hospital, Willets' Point, New York harbor, private JOHN S. HART, of Co. D, Eighth P. V. Cavalry, in the 19th year of his age.

The relatives and the friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from his father's residence, Christopher Hart, Main street, Chestnut Hill, on Sunday. To meet at the house at 1 o'clock P. M.

HARTLEY.—On the 11th inst., at her late residence, Progress, N. J., Mrs. ELIZA HARTLEY, widow of the late Thomas Hartley, in the 64th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her son, Thomas W. Hartley, No. 420 Franklin street, on to-morrow (Saturday) morning, at 10 o'clock.

LINN.—At Chesapeake Hospital, Oct. 12, from wounds received at Chapin's Farm, Capt. D. F. LINN, of Company C, 36th Regiment P. V. V., in the 31st year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and members of the 36th Regiment now in the city; also the National Guards and Diligent Hose Company, and the Fire Department in general, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 211 N. Eleventh street, on Saturday, at 2 o'clock P. M.

MCCONNELL.—On the 13th inst., JOHN, son of Neal and Mary McConnell, aged 16 years.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, Ann street, below Master (Twenty-fifth Ward), on Sunday afternoon, at 3 o'clock. Services and interment at St. Anne's Church.

PIERSON.—On Wednesday evening, October 12th, Mrs. RACHEL PIERSON, daughter of Elijah Briant, in her 56th year.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, John T. Pierson, Mt. Ephraim, N. J., on Sabbath next, 16th inst., at 1 o'clock, P. M., and at the Baptist Church at Moorestown at 2 P. M.

PLANKINTON.—On the morning of the 13th inst., Mrs. DOROTHY F., wife of Joseph Plankinton, Esq., and daughter of the late Eunice Williams, in the 68th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 929 Franklin street, on Monday morning, the 17th inst., at 10 o'clock.

SHAW.—At Valley Forge, on Tuesday evening, Mr. JOSEPH SHAW, in the 57th year of his age.

His friends and those of the family, the members of Cassia Lodge, No. 73, A. Y. M., and Marion Lodge, No. 216, I. O. of O. F., are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, on Sunday morning next, 16th inst., at 10 o'clock. Funeral to proceed to Lower Marion Baptist Church. Carriages will be at Norristown to meet the nine o'clock train and convey his friends to the place of burial.

CARD.

I WILL OFFER MY

ENTIRE STOCK OF

LACE CURTAINS

AT FORTY PER CENT.

LESS THAN COST

OF IMPORTATION.

I. E. WALRAVEN,

SUCCESSOR TO W. H. CARRYL,

MASONIC HALL,

No. 719 CHESNUT Street.

BUSINESS ITEMS.

ELECTRICITY.

LOOK AND LIVE! A WORD TO THE WISE IS SUFFICIENT!

All diseases conditions, both acute and chronic, where there is vitality enough left to react, are permanently cured, by WARBURTON, at No. 1220 WALNUT street, Philadelphia, and in case of a failure in most obstinate maladies, no charge is made. Electrical Institution, established about five years ago by Professor BOLLER. Read the following:—

A class of maladies prevails to a fearful extent in communities, dooming 100,000 youths, of both sexes, annually to an early grave. These diseases are very imperfectly understood. Their external manifestations or symptoms are nervous debility, relaxation, and great exhaustion, marasmus, or wasting and consumption of the tissues of the whole body, shortness of breathing, or too hurried breathing on ascending a hill or flight of stairs, palpitation of the heart, asthma, bronchitis, and a dry, sore throat, trembling and shaking of the arms and lower limbs, aversion to society, business, and to study; sometimes dimness of the eyesight, loss of memory, dizziness of the head, neuralgia, pain in various parts of the body, pains in the back and lower limbs, lumbago, dyspepsia, constipation of the bowels, deranged secretions of the kidneys, and many other glands of the body, producing virulent diseases in both males and females; likewise epilepsy, hysteria, and different forms of nervous spasms. Now, then, ninety-nine cases out of every hundred of all the above-named diseases, and a host of others not named, as consumption of the lungs, or of the spinal nerves, have their origin in the pelvic viscera, hence the want of success by any of the old medical systems of practice.

DISEASES OF FEMALES.

Prolapsus Uteri, Leucorrhœa, Amenorrhœa, and Dysmenorrhœa. All the above diseases and other Uterine complaints have their origin in a loss of the vital power of the body, brought on by injuries, excesses, a sedentary habit, or personal abuses, abortions, and the use of powerful medicines. Some of the peculiar symptoms are dragging pains through the hip and back, weakness of the limbs, and extreme languor and debility throughout the entire system. The effects produced from these troublesome maladies are almost multitudinous. Consumption, Dyspepsia, Neuralgia, Paralysis, Deafness, Blindness, Fits, and Insanity, and even Idiocy, are not uncommon.

No effectual or reliable remedy has ever been found for these alarming complaints till our late discovery in the use of Electricity in strict accordance with the positive and negative polarization of the Nervous Organs. We never fail in curing all of the above diseases, except in case of organic derangement, or severe injuries of the parts.

Mrs. Fulton, a lady of great experience and ability, will have entire charge of treating in the ladies' department.

Consultation free.

PROF. C. H. BOLLER, Lecturer.
PHYSICIANS.
W. B. Brown, M. D., F. Shedd, M. D., S. W. Bockwith, M. D.

Address all letters to Dr. W. B. BROWN, No. 1220 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia. 19-1-3m

Green and Black Teas,
A fresh importation,
By the package or pound.
Just received by
DAVIS & RICHARDS,
Arch and Tenth streets.

Pianos! Pianos!

STECK & CO'S PIANOS. MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS. MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS. DECKER BROS PIANOS.

J. E. GOULD,
Seventh and Chestnut streets.

AMUSEMENTS.

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

The Managers of the NEW YORK JEWELERS ASSOCIATION respectfully announce that the
FIRST GRAND CONCERT
FIRST GRAND CONCERT
of the Series to be given,
will take place
ON SATURDAY NEXT,
ON SATURDAY NEXT,
ON SATURDAY NEXT,
October 15,
for which they have secured the valuable services of the world-renowned Pianist,
L. M. GOTTSCHALK,
Mrs. HENRIETTA BEHRENS,
and several other
PROMINENT ARTISTS,
whose names will be announced to-morrow.
Together with a
GRAND ORCHESTRA,
under the direction of
ADOLPH BIRGFELD,
Musical Director.

TICKETS ONE DOLLAR EACH,
TICKETS ONE DOLLAR EACH,
Can be had at the Office of the Association, No. 613 CHESNUT Street. 10-13-3t

ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS.—TO-NIGHT.—

MISS MAJOR PAULINE CUSHMAN, the Heroic and Beautiful Girl—The Famous Union Spy and Scout, whose Thrilling Adventures are so well known, will appear in
MAJOR'S UNIFORM.
And relate her experience while in "Dixie," her capture, sentence, and recapture, and appointment as
CAPTAIN OF CAVALRY.
180th Night of THE WONDERFUL STEREOPTICON. Ticket 25 cents. Reserved seats 50 cents. Commence at 8 o'clock. See descriptive programmes. 10-10-6t

MRS. JOHN DREW'S NEW ARCH ST. THEATRE.
VESTVALI! BEL DEMONIO!
BENEFIT OF VESTVALI.
TO-NIGHT (Friday),
BEL DEMONIO,
With new Scenery,
New Dresses,
New Machinery, &c.
ANGELO.....VESTVALI
In which she will sing
"YOU ARE THE STAR," and "BRAVE MARCO."
Box office open from 10 to 3.
VESTVALI, BEL DEMONIO,
EVERY NIGHT.

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—LEONARD GROVER & WILLIAM E. SINN, Lessees and Managers.
GREAT SUCCESS OF THE WARNER COMEDY COMBINATION.
THIS (Friday) EVENING, October 14 1864,
BENEFIT OF MISS JOSIE ORTON.
THIRD GRAND PERFORMANCE.
The Laughable Farce I SEE RAISE.
The Great Comedy, THE COOL GENTLEMAN.
Two Rounds with Sheridan Chickweed.
SEVENTH GRAND FAMILY MATINEE, Saturday Afternoon. Only farce by Mr. Sheridan Chickweed, and Mr. Warner's Farce will be presented, at reduced prices. Positively the last time.

CHRIST REJECTED,
The great and celebrated picture by West, the chef d'œuvre of the artist,
IS NOW ON EXHIBITION
AT THE ACADEMY OF FINE ARTS,
No. 1025 CHESNUT STREET.
In addition to the ENTIRE Art Collection of the Academy. Admittance, 25 cents; Season Tickets, 50 cents. 9-14-1m*

DISSOLUTION.—THE CO-PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the firm of SAMUEL N. DAVIES & SON, is this day dissolved. The business will be settled by the undersigned, at No. 220 DOCK street.
CHAS. E. DAVIES, Surviving Partner.
Philadelphia, September 30, 1864.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a co-partnership under the firm of DAVIES BROTHERS, for the transaction of a general Banking and Brokerage Business, at No. 220 DOCK street.
CHARLES E. DAVIES,
PETER A. DAVIES.
Philadelphia, October 1, 1864.

U. S. Certificates of Indebtedness, Quartermasters' Vouchers and Checks, and Government Securities generally, bought and sold. 10-1-1m
Business Paper and loans on Collaterals negotiated.
Stocks and Loans bought and sold on Commission.

WEDDINGS, PARTIES, AND FAMILIES furnished on the most reasonable terms. Particular attention paid. GEORGE T. RILEY,
10-5-6t No. 1115 RACE Street.

OLD WHEAT WHISKY.
150 cases pure old Wheat Whisky.
For sale by E. F. MIDDLETON,
10-11-6t* No. 5 N. FRONT Street.

U. S. NEW 7-30 LOAN.
Subscriptions received, and the Notes furnished free of all charges, by
GEORGE J. BOYD,
Banker,
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OIL STOCKS
BOUGHT AND SOLD
ON COMMISSION,
By GEORGE J. BOYD,
Broker,
au23-2m No. 18 S. THIRD Street.

LATEST NOVELTY.
"CONTINENTAL HAT,"
FOR
LADIES AND MISSES.
WOOD & CARY,
No. 725 CHESNUT STREET.

P. S.—Old Velvet Bonnets made over. Felt Hats and Bonnets reshaped.
WOOD & CARY.

NORTHWESTERN VIRGINIA
PETROLEUM LANDS.

200	acres on Standing Stone creek, near Parish Oil Works; 5 houses.	
372	" on same stream.	
178	" on Kanawha river.	
135	" " "	
100	" on Hughes river and Rock run.	
700	" on Walker's creek, near Petroleum.	
1,200	" on Rudy's creek, near Middletown.	
178	" on Kanawha river, near Hughes run.	
200	" " " "	
1,687	" on Rudy's creek, as good as any on the creek.	
1,061	" on Rudy's creek, as good as any on the creek.	
600	" on Standing Stone creek, near Little Horse run.	
90	" on Mill run, four miles from Burning Spring.	
128	" near Standing Stone creek.	
130	" on Hughes river.	
150	" at Petroleum, on Laurel fork of Goose creek; perpetual lease; no royalty; adjoining Petroleum Wells.	
375	" on Slate and Long creeks, six miles from Elizabeth, in fee.	
3,000	" on Little Kanawha and Rudy creek; adjoins Cairo land of 2000 acres.	
6,000	" on the line of mineral between Burning Spring and Horse Neck.	
20,000	" southern part of Wirt county.	
	10 valuable producing oil leases on Burning Spring run.	
	100 acres on north side Horse Neck, adjoining Tack farm.	
100	" on south side Horse Neck, adjoining Tack farm.	

OIL COMPANIES

Owning PRODUCING INTERESTS, will be able to select tracts from the above which will greatly increase their values and promote courses of

FORMING COMPANIES,

Have here the most favorable opportunity ever presented for selecting

FIRST-CLASS OIL TERRITORY

On reasonable terms.

For PRICES and other particulars, apply to

JOHN B. LOVE,
10-14-6t No. 16 S. FRONT STREET.

DAUPHIN AND COLORADO
GOLD MINING COMPANY.

CHARTERED BY STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

CAPITAL STOCK, $1,000,000
20,000 Shares—Par Value, $5.

President—JOHN B. ANDERSON.

Directors.

Thomas A. Scott,	James B. Magee,
N. B. Kneass,	T. C. McDowell, Harrisburg.
William S. Freeman,	John W. Hall, do
Robert P. King,	John Brady, do
John M. Ring,	W. W. Wylie, Lancaster.
Charles De Silver,	William G. Slade, Colorado.

D. P. SOUTHWORTH,
Secretary and Treasurer.

OFFICE, No. 423 WALNUT STREET,
ROOM No. 5.

Authenticated specimens have been procured from some of the Company's holes, and have been assayed by Professors Booth and Garrett with the most gratifying results.

Subscription lists will be opened on and after MONDAY, 17th instant, at the Office of the Company, and at the Treasurer's Office (Internal Revenue), No. 427 CHESNUT Street, Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank building. To original subscribers $2·50 per share for a limited number of shares.

Circulars, pamphlets, or information can be obtained at the office of the Company, after the 17th inst. 10-14-1m

STOCKS AND SECURITIES
BOUGHT AND SOLD
ON COMMISSION,
DE HAVEN & BROTHER,
2-8 No. 40 S. THIRD STREET.

GOLD, GOLD, GOLD,
SILVER AND BANK NOTES
WANTED.
DE HAVEN & BROTHER,
au1-y No. 40 S. THIRD STREET.

WINDOW SHADES
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NOTTINGHAM AND SWISS LACES,
New Styles.
WINDOW SHADES,
NEW STYLES,
NEW COLORS,
AT THE MANUFACTURERS,
No. 723 CHESNUT STREET.
No. 725
KELTY, CARRINGTON & CO.
CHESNUT STREET.
PIANO COVERS,
LARGEST STOCK IN THE CITY.
AT LOW PRICES.
LACE CURTAINS

WANTS.

UNFURNISHED HOUSE WANTED, IN West Walnut or Locust, or Arch or Chesnut street, or the "Falls of Schuylkill." 1*

FOR SALE AND TO LET.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.
DWELLINGS,
Nos. 3043 and 3103
ARCH STREET. 10-10-6t*

ALL OF BULLOCK & CRENSHAW'S Superior-coated Floor and Granules for sale by
H. PEARSON, Apothecary,
Southeast corner BROAD and PARRISH streets,
10-14-3t* Philadelphia.

ATTENTION!—POLITICAL AND PATENT right men; also manufacturers of Fireworks, call and see the Great Political Campaign Illuminator. Territories for sale.
Address, J. G. LEACH,
10-13-5* American House, Philadelphia.

GROVER & BAKER'S
HIGHEST PREMIUM
ELASTIC STITCH
SEWING MACHINES,
6-13 No. 730 CHESNUT Street.

PHILADELPHIA SURGEONS' BANDAGE INSTITUTE, No. 14 North SIXTH Street, above Market. Ruptures radically cured by H. EVERETT'S Premium Patent Straddling Trousers Truss, superior Elastic Belts, Elastic Stockings Supporters, Shoulder Braces, Suspensories, Crutches, &c.
Ladies attended by Mrs. B. C. EVERETT. my25-1y

CITY ORDINANCES.

RESOLUTION
To Release the Sureties of Henry Hoover, late Supervisor.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the City Solicitor be and he is hereby directed to release the sureties of Henry Hoover, late supervisor of the first division of the First Ward; Provided, That the Chief Commissioner of Highways shall certify that his accounts are correct.

WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Common Council, pro tem.
Attest—
ABRAHAM STEWART,
Assistant Clerk of Common Council.
JAMES LYND,
President of Select Council.
Approved this tenth day of October, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four (A. D. 1864).
ALEXANDER HENRY,
It Mayor of Philadelphia.

RESOLUTION
To Release the Sureties of the late Richard H. Young.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the City Solicitor be and he is hereby directed to enter satisfaction upon the official bonds of the late Richard H. Young, late Agent of the Girard Estate; Provided, That the Controller certify that his accounts have been examined, and there is no defalcation.

WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Common Council, pro tem.
Attest—
ABRAHAM STEWART,
Assistant Clerk of Common Council.
JAMES LYND,
President of Select Council.
Approved this tenth day of October, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four (A. D. 1864).
ALEXANDER HENRY,
It Mayor of Philadelphia.

AN ORDINANCE
To make an Appropriation to the Fire Department, to Pay Deficiencies in the official visits of the Committee on Trusts and Fire.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the sum of one hundred and twenty-two ($120) dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated to the Fire Department, to pay deficiencies for carriage hire for Committee on Trusts and Fire for 1864.

Section 2. That warrants for said appropriation be drawn in accordance with existing la

Evening Telegraph

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1864.

SPIRIT OF THE NEW YORK PRESS.

Leading Editorials from the New York Papers This Morning.

PUBLIC OFFICE IN AMERICA — THE NEW STATE OF THINGS.

From the Times.

The excellent letter from General Dix which we published on Monday, contains some admirable remarks on the effect upon our political condition, evoked by the practice in which all public parties have indulged, for the last forty years, of considering nothing but "availability" in the choice of candidates for the Presidency. General Dix ascribes, and with great reason, most of the ills which now beset us to this most unfortunate tendency. Conspicuous ability, and experience in the conduct of public affairs, were, for a long time previous to the war, almost complete barriers to political advancement.

A man no sooner made his mark in Congress, or in office, than he lost all chance of reaching the highest political prize. The great thing with conventions was to find men for their nominations who had no bitter enemy,—not because they were general favorites, but because nobody knew enough of them either to like or dislike them. This was, however, not so much the fault of the conventions after all, as of the general popular contempt for all training and experience—a contempt bred in a great measure by the circumstances in which the country was placed.

During our long struggle with the physical difficulties of our condition, it has been impossible to effect a thorough division of labor. Each man has had to do a little of everything. The farmer has had to do a little of the lawyer, and a little of the soldier, and a little of the politician, and a little of the trader, and so on, until Americans became famed all over the world as "jacks of all trades." Now, this was all very well at the outset, when we had so much rough work to do that quantity was of more importance than quality, and when our political path was so smooth that a child could walk over it.

But the times have changed, and we have changed with them. We have grown into a vast and complicated body, with a thousand delicate problems in government to solve, with a thousand conflicting interests to reconcile; and at this moment, added to the ordinary difficulties of our situation, we have the extraordinary one of a struggle which, we venture to say, has more in it to perplex the soul of soldier and statesman than any in which any nation ever before found itself engaged.

The trouble now is, that many of us have come to this work under the influence of the traditions handed down by the previous state of things. The country was so long accustomed to plain sailing, in which neither training nor experience was really of any great value, that it had actually got to consider them of no great value under any circumstances. So we entered on the war with an ill-concealed contempt for West Point, and an undisguised reliance on numbers, enthusiasm, and native sagacity. During the first year of the war, we could with difficulty divest ourselves of the notion that a large army was simply a large number of men with muskets. We have got over the military part of the delusion; but the political part of it hangs round a good many of us still.

The old worship of "availability" showed itself last summer in the hostility felt to Mr. Lincoln by a good many well-meaning men, because he had a good many enemies. The fact that he had for four years administered the Government during a crisis of unparalleled difficulty, with a success which, if not complete, had excited the astonishment of all foreign critics, and falsified the predictions of domestic traitors, counted for nothing. There were plenty of good Unionists ready to oust him, change the whole machinery of Government, and spread confusion through every department of it, put in his place a new and untried, and probably obscure man, for the simple reason that he had not managed to do his work without exciting deep hatred on the part of people whom he had inconvenienced or disappointed, or from whom he differed.

How little used the public was to seeing the ship of State being worked in a heavy sea, and how totally incompetent a portion of it was to criticize a statesman dealing with such problems, as well illustrated by some of the faults found with him. Some folks were evidently of opinion that a good navigator ought to keep a ship from ever labering or shipping seas, or even listing in the least to leeward. There was hardly anybody who could not tell you of something that Mr. Lincoln ought to have done differently, and then evolved out of the depths of his imagination a long list of glorious consequences that would have followed if he had. That he should have committed any errors was declared to be damning, and when to this it was added that he had many fierce opponents, thousands were ready to throw him overboard, and look for some honest boatswain, who, having had no responsibility had even no offense, without ever inquiring into his other qualifications for the post.

Another section of the public is just now laboring under this hallucination about Presidentmaking, but in a more aggravated form. The Chrysalis of General McClellan is almost altogether due to his popularity, or in other words, supposed "availability." Of his fitness they know absolutely nothing. He has never filled any civil office, or been placed in any position in which he could give the least evidence that he had either the mental or moral qualifications for the rule of Constitutional State. The stuff which is written and talked about his "statesmanship," is the saddle of people who do not know what the word means.

Whether he has or has not any of it in his composition is matter of as pure speculation as the existence of caloric in the sun, or the composition of the centre of the earth. His views upon the question of emancipation, as promulgated in his letter from Harrison's Landing, are an amusingly slender basis for the reputation that is claimed for him. They were firmly held, and distinctly enunciated, in nearly every grog shop in New York before he had even landed on the peninsula.

THE ELECTIONS—"GAINS."

From the Tribune.

A very simple statement disposes of the impudent attempt of our desperate Opposition journals to extort "Democratic *gains*" from the returns of the recent elections.

Pennsylvania was notoriously carried for Curtin last year by the votes of soldiers furloughed from camp, hospital, &c., and sent home to vote, and who could not have been carried otherwise. Perhaps a thousand department clerks at Washington, and other employees of the Government, went home for a like purpose; but the army vote did the business. Now, this vote is cast wherever the soldiers may be, and of course vanishes from the home poll to reappear in the returns from the camps in front of Petersburg and Richmond, the hospitals around Washington and Baltimore, &c. This is the sole and utterly delusive basis of the claim we are exposing.

Of course, the great Republican strongholds—Allegheny, Lancaster, Chester, Indiana, Bradford, Erie, &c.,—have not polled out their full vote. In most of these the opposition to the Union tickets was merely nominal, and you cannot draw out a full vote when no palpable end is to be subserved thereby. Berks, on the other hand, is contested inch by inch, and the full strength is called out. So with Luzerne and most of the Copperhead strongholds. Even in the sterile Seventh District, where the Unionists stood no chance of electing any one, the vote polled is a full one.

Now, the Opposition journalists know these facts—know that Allegheny will give 3000 and Lancaster 2000 more majority for Lincoln next month than they have now done, while Berks, Wayne, etc., can do nothing to countervail this increase; yet they maunder over their humbug "gains" as if they did not know their's a gone case. But they do know it, and only talk as they do because they must not seem to give up the fight. Yet they are clearly conscious that they are "gone up," and whoever is accustomed to scrutinize them closely must see it.

Consider their dealings with Ohio. That State gave last year the unprecedented majority of sixty thousand on the home, besides forty thousand on her soldiers' vote, simply and solely because Vallandigham was the Democratic candidate for Governor. But for this, they could not have been beaten fifty thousand. Governor Brough's vote, in 1863, exceeded that for President Lincoln, in 1860, by more than fifty-seven thousand, while Vallandigham's fell below the aggregate poll of Mr. Lincoln's opponents by less than twenty-four thousand. The Ohio vote for Governor last year exceeded, by more than twenty-three thousand, the highest ever polled for President—a result wholly without parallel. We presume the vote just cast falls fifty thousand below that of last year. And herein is the sole basis of the pretense of "Democratic gains."

But Indiana—why not blunt their pencils in manipulating *her* returns? There has been a very great vote polled; the soldier vote was provided; the Opposition did their very best; yet they are routed as no party was ever before routed in Indiana. The Union majority is unprecedented; they gain largely everywhere and on every ticket; there is not a ray of hope, a crumb of comfort, for the discomfited; they had no resource at first but to distrust the returns; and even this has failed them. Their only refuge is in blank silence—in dumb despair.

Gentlemen opposite! you are laid out, and well you know it! You have not a chance left. Keep up a show of fight, if you will; but consider your position, and refrain from persisting in the deceits and knaveries which, at all times unjustifiable, are bereft of excuse by the moral certainty that further resort to them will lack the palliation even of hope.

MAJOR GENERAL GEORGE H. THOMAS had not seen his wife for three years until he met her at Nashville last week, to which point he was ordered by General Sherman.

AN EXORBITANT PRICE.—There is a brisk canvass going on in Missouri in favor of McClellan, for the opposition will find that they have to pay a Price for it.

HORRID.—The McClellanites say that they have gained in Ohio thirty thousand votes. That is to say, they have come within seventy thousand of carrying the State, by their own accounts.

THE "DEMOCRATIC FIELD."—A party of McClellan men left New London the other day to attend a meeting at Norwich, Conn., and on the way beat the captain of the boat because he kept no bar. This is another instance of the bad effects of a "scarcity of the Democratic field."

A SMILE.—Little Daisy's mamma was trying to explain to her the meaning of a smile. "Oh, yes! I know," said the child; "it is a whisper of a laugh."

A PARDABLE JOKE.—Only one of the Commissioners from the Presbytery of Lorn having appeared at the Established Presbytery meeting on Thursday week, a member remarked to him that "he was *all for Lorn*!"

CONFIDENCE.—The first time Jerrold saw a celebrated song writer, the latter said to him:—"Youngster, have you sufficient confidence in me to lend me a guinea?" Jerrold—"Oh, yes; I've all the confidence, but I haven't the guinea."

A GRETNA CUSTOMER.—A runaway couple were married at Gretna Green. The smith demanded five guineas for his services. "How is this?" said the bridegroom, "the gentleman you last married assured me that he on y gave you a guinea." "True," said the smith, "but he was an Irishman. I have married him six times. He is a good customer, and you I may never see again."

DRY GOODS.

OPENING.

THOMAS W. EVANS & CO.,

WILL OPEN TO-DAY A

FRESH INVOICE OF

NEW AND BEAUTIFUL SILKS,

WHICH, IN CONNECTION WITH THE

ENTIRE BALANCE OF THEIR STOCK OF

FANCY SILKS,

They will offer at 30 to 40 per cent. less than their present value.

Nos. 818 & 820 CHESNUT STREET.
10-11-6t

FALL AND WINTER GOODS

FOR MEN'S AND BOYS' WEAR.

FANCY AND PLAIN CASSIMERES.
FANCY AND MIXED COATINGS.
UNION CASHMERES, &c. &c. &c.,
ALL AT REDUCED PRICES.

CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,
Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND Street,
10-12-3t Above Willow.

NEW GOODS

AT

LOW PRICES.

THOMAS W. EVANS & CO.,

HAVE NOW OPEN A FULL ASSORTMENT OF

FALL AND WINTER

DRY GOODS,

OF

THIS SEASON'S IMPORTATIONS,

EMBRACING

Silks,
Dress Goods,
Shawls,
Cloaks,
Embroideries,
Gloves,
Hosiery, &c.,

Selected with great care in the European and American Markets for the best Retail Trade, and will be offered at REDUCED PRICES, fully equal to the lowest rate of Gold this season.

Nos. 818 & 820 CHESNUT STREET.
10-11-6t

WINTER HOSIERY

AT

RETAIL AND WHOLESALE.

J. M. HAFLEIGH,

No. 902 CHESNUT STREET,

Has now in store a full assortment of the celebrated makes of

ENGLISH HOSIERY,

IN

BALBRIGGAN HOSE AND HALF HOSE,
BRETTLE'S HOSE, SHIRTS, AND DRAWERS,
EXTRA HEAVY SILK SHIRTS AND DRAWERS,

IN ALL SIZES, FOR GENTLEMEN.
10-7

BALMORAL SKIRTS

REDUCED TO $3·00.

ALL GRADES,

AT REDUCED PRICES.

CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,
Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND Street,
10-12-3t Above Willow.

RUN NO RISK!!! RUN NO RISK!!!

We refund the money, if desired, for every lot of Shirts which fail in any respect.
FINE SHIRTS,
FINE SHIRTS,
CUT LENGTHWISE OF MUSLIN,
Made of New York Mills Muslin, and very fine Linen Bosoms. Only $4·75. Usual price $6.
Williamsville Mills Muslin, and fine Linen Bosoms. Only $4·50. Usual price $6·50.
GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.
GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.
SMITH & JACOBS,
No. 128 CHESNUT Street.
9-9-6m

DRY GOODS.

EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS

IN

DRESS GOODS,

SHAWLS,

FURNISHING AND DOMESTIC GOODS,

Comprising the largest and choicest display yet offered at Retail,

AND AT PRICES BELOW THE CORRESPONDING REDUCED VALUE OF GOLD.

FRENCH POPLINS,
MERINOES,
ALPACAS,
WOOL DE LAINES &c.,
VERY CHEAP.

We have received at a great sacrifice a large Stock a Medium priced

DRESS GOODS,

A *Job* Lot of
AMERICAN DELAINES AND PRINTS,
Which we shall offer very low, and are well worth the attention of buyers.

J. COWPERTHWAIT & CO.,
S. E. corner NINTH and ARCH Streets,
9-28-3m PHILADELPHIA.

NEW MOURNING STORE.

FALL STOCK.

An Elegant Assortment

DRESS GOODS,

CLOAKS, SHAWLS, MANTLES,

AND

MOURNING MILLINERY.

THE ATTENTION OF THE LADIES IS SOLICITED.

M. & A. MYERS & CO.,
No. 936 CHESNUT STREET.

GRAND OPENING

OF THE NEW AND MAGNIFICENT STORE OF

JOHN LOUTEY & CO.,

No. 26 S. EIGHTH STREET,

ON

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 26,

Where will be found a most beautiful assortment of

DRY GOODS,

CLOAKS, AND SHAWLS,

IN THE CITY.

We have just Opened

1000 Pieces SILKS,
PLAIN AND FANCY.

500 Pieces MERINOES,
PLAIN AND FIGURED.

250 Pieces FRENCH POPLIN,
RICH AND FIGURED.

200 Pieces WOOL DE LAINE,
Double and Single Width, Plain and Figured.

150 Pieces MOHAIR ALPACA,
Plain and Figured.

100 Pieces ENGLISH MERINOES,

Also a large Stock of Fancy and Staple

DRESS GOODS.
9-21-1m

IMMENSE REDUCTION

IN THE

PRICES

OF

DRY GOODS.

JAMES R. CAMPBELL & CO.,

No. 727 CHESNUT STREET,

OFFER THEIR ENTIRE STOCK OF

DRY GOODS,

CONSISTING IN PART OF

MERINOES,
POPLINS and REPS,
EPINGLINES,
CLAN PLAIDS,
ALPACAS and MOHAIRS,
BLACK and FANCY SILKS,
SHAWLS, GLOVES,
LINENS, WHITE GOODS,
PLAIN CLOTHS, BLANKETS,
LINEN and COTTON SHEETINGS,
REPELLANTS, and CLOAKING CLOTHS,

AT EXTREMELY LOW RATES.

We beg leave to assure the public that we have marked down every article in our stock, and now have it in our power to offer

RARE BARGAINS.

10-4-1m WHOLESALE ROOMS UP STAIRS.

MERINOES, POPLINS.
Reps, Epinglines, Clan Plaids,
Alpacas, Mohairs, and other Dress Goods,
Cheap at JAS. R. CAMPBELL & CO.'S,
No. 727 CHESNUT Street.

SILKS, SHAWLS.
Repellant Cloths,
Gloves, Linens, and White Goods,
Cheap at JAS. R. CAMPBELL & CO.'S,
No. 727 CHESNUT Street.

FLANNELS, BLANKETS.
Linen and Cotton Sheetings,
Cheap at JAS. R. CAMPBELL & CO.'S,
No. 727 CHESNUT Street.

ALL WHO WANT GOOD DRY GOODS AT the very lowest prices, can find them at
JAS. R. CAMPBELL & CO.'S,
10-4-tf No. 727 CHESNUT Street.

M. A. JONES

CELEBRATED

NE PLUS ULTRA SKIRTS!!

EVERY SKIRT WARRANTED AND KEPT IN ORDER SIX MONTHS,

FREE OF CHARGE.

SOLD ONLY AT

No 17 N. EIGHTH STREET,

(Over Partridge's Trimming Store.)

NONE GENUINE UNLESS

OUR NAME AND NUMBER

IS STAMPED UPON THE WAISTBAND.

EXTRA LENGTH SKIRTS, and with any size waist, made to order at the shortest notice.
OLD SKIRTS MADE OVER AND REPAIRED, Equal to New.
MISSES AND CHILDREN'S SKIRTS, of all sizes and styles, constantly on hand. 9-21-1m

628 HOOP SKIRTS 628
Manufactory, No. 628 ARCH Street,
Above Sixth street,
Philadelphia.
Wholesale and Retail.
The most complete assortment of Ladies', Misses', and Children's Hoop Skirts in the city, in every respect first-class, which for style, finish, durability, and cheapness, have no equal in the market.
Skirts made to order, altered and repaired.
8-1-1y WM. T. HOPKINS.

DRY GOODS.

THE TIME HAS COME.

THE TIME HAS COME.

THE TIME HAS COME.

GREAT REDUCTION

IN THE

PRICES OF DRY GOODS.

EDWIN HALL & CO.,

No. 26 S. SECOND STREET,

ARE NOW OFFERING THEIR STOCK OF

SILKS,

DRESS GOODS,

SHAWLS,

CLOTHS,

CLOAKS,

VELVETS, &c.,

Far Below the Present Gold Prices.

As we have had the advantage of a continual rise in the prices of our Stock during the progress of the war, we now propose to give our customers the advantage of the

FALL IN PRICES.

ALL STAPLE GOODS

REDUCED.

CALICOES AND MUSLINS

REDUCED.

FLANNELS AND TABLE LINENS

REDUCED.

BLANKETS,

AND ALL HOUSEKEEPING GOODS

REDUCED.

N. B.—We respectfully solicit from the ladies and others an examination of our Stock before purchasing, convinced, as we are, that we have

ONE OF THE BEST STOCKS IN THIS CITY,

And will be sold as low, if not lower, than any house will sell the same

QUALITY AND STYLE.

N. B.—Several lots of goods from the large

AUCTION SALES

HELD IN NEW YORK THIS WEEK,

AND WILL BE SOLD VERY LOW.
10-8-4t[-31

SILK AND DRY GOODS JOBBERS.

LADIES' CLOAKS,

SACQUES, AND CIRCULARS,

OF ALL THE POPULAR STYLES

Made in the best manner,

AT REDUCED PRICES.

WATER-PROOF CLOAKS

In great variety.

CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,
Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND STREET,
10-12-3t Above Willow.

FALL, 1864. STOCK NOW IN STORE. FALL, 1864.

EDMUND YARD & CO.,

Nos. 617 Chesnut and 614 Jayne Streets.

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF

SILKS AND FANCY DRY GOODS,
SHAWLS,
LINENS, AND
WHITE GOODS.

LARGE AND HANDSOME STOCK OF DRESS GOODS.

FULL LINE OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

BALMORALS,

CLOTHS and 9-30-3m

BRUNER'S AND OTHER MAKES.

BROCHE LONG SHAWLS,

IN CHOICE DESIGNS,

AT LOW PRICES.

CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,
Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND STREET,
10-12-3t Above Willow.

103 NORTH EIGHTH STREET.—103.—Second door above Arch. Great Reduction in our immense stock of Staple and Fancy Trimmings, comprising the best and most fashionable assortment of Ladies' Dress Cloak Trimmings, Ornaments and Buttons of our own make and importation, Silk and Merino Scarfs, all styles of Silk and Chenille Head Dresses; Netts cheaper than elsewhere; Bugle Gimps and Bugle Buttons, Cloth Merino and Silk Gloves, Kid Gloves of the best makers, Black and Colored Veils, Shawls and Scarf Borders, all widths; Fancy Back and Side Combs, Silk Belt Ribbons, Jet, Steel, and Gilt Belt Buckles, Cloak Tassels of all colors and styles; Mode Buttings of all sizes and styles at greatly reduced prices; Woollen Goods, as Scarfs, Nubias, Hoods; Ladies', Children's, and Misses' Stockings at the cheapest prices; Hair Rolls, Waterfall Rolls, and Waterfalls of our own improved methods; Black and White Laces of all grades and styles; Black and Colored Fancy Ribbons, in great variety at reduced prices; Ladies' and Gents' Neckties, in great variety, extremely cheap, &c., &c., &c.

Ladies come, one and all, and convince yourselves before buying elsewhere, that it is well worth to your own interest to purchase your Trimmings at the Cheap store of WILLIAM LONNERSTATTER, No. 103 N. EIGHTH Street, Second door above Arch, west to the corner. 10-8

THE PLACE TO BUY

LINEN GOODS.

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.,

NORTHWEST CORNER

EIGHTH AND MARKET STREETS,

Have always in stock a full line of

SCOTCH TABLE LINENS, Damask and Spot.
IRISH TABLE LINENS, Damask and Hoc.
BARNSLEY TABLE LINENS, extra heavy,

TOWELS,

NAPKINS,

AND DOYLIES.

SHEETING AND PILLOW LINENS.

Liberal inducements to Hotels, Boarding Schools, and purchasers of large lots. 9-27-mwf-1m

BLACK SILKS

OF ALL WIDTHS AND GRADES,

AT REDUCED PRICES.

CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,
Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND STREET
10-12-3t Above Willow.

LADIES' FANCY FURS.

JOHN FAREIRA,

No. 718 ARCH STREET,

ABOVE SEVENTH,

AT HIS OLD ESTABLISHED STORE,

Importer and Manufacturer of

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S

FANCY FURS.

My assortment of FANCY FURS for Ladies and Children is now complete, embracing

EVERY VARIETY THAT WILL BE WORN DURING THE COMING SEASON.

Remember the name and number,

JOHN FAREIRA,

No. 718 ARCH STREET,

Above Seventh.

I HAVE NO PARTNER, OR CONNECTION WITH ANY OTHER STORE IN THE CITY. 9-30-4m

TEMPLE

OF

FASHION.

Small Profits. Quick Sales.
HATS AND CAPS. NEWEST STYLES.
Lowest Prices in the city.

BOURNE,

No. 40 N. SIXTH STREET.
se9-fmw-3m

THOMSON'S LONDON KITCHENER, or European Range, for families, hotels, or public institutions, in twenty different sizes. Also, Philadelphia Ranges, Hot-air Furnaces, Portable Heaters, Lowdown Grates, Fireboard Stoves, Hatch Boilers, Steamboat Plates, Broilers, Cooking Stoves, &c., at wholesale and retail, by the manufacturers.
CHASE, SHARPE & THOMSON,
9-30-fmw-6m No. 209 S. SECOND Street.

STAR OIL COMPANY

OF PHILADELPHIA.

DIRECTORS.

HON. WILLIAM MILWARD,
SAMUEL H. PHILLIPS,
JOHN H. MICHENER,
JAMES M. ARRISON,
H. F. FITZGERALD,
ISRAEL MICHENER,
THOMAS ALLEN.

The Subscription Book to the above Company is now ready at the Banking House of Michael Jacobs, No. 40 S. THIRD street, Philadelphia, where the Directors will meet, and be happy to give any information concerning the lands, &c.

Subscription $1 per share, the original price, and no assessments.

SAMUEL ALLEN,
SECRETARY.
Philadelphia, October 4, 1864. 10-11-3t

FLAGS! FLAGS!!

CAMPAIGN FLAGS,

BUNTING, AND SILK,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

ALSO,

SWORDS,

SASHES,

BELTS.

Together with a full assortment of

MILITARY GOODS.

EVANS & HASSALL,
9-19-1m No. 418 ARCH STREET.

F. P. DUBOSQ & SON,

Manufacturers of

FINE JEWELRY,

No. 1028 CHESNUT STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

F. P. DUBOSQ. W. H. DUBOSQ.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Watches repaired and warranted. 9-24-1m

JAMES BARBER'S

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

CLOCK ESTABLISHMENT,

S. E. corner SECOND and CHESNUT Streets, Phila'a.

AGENT FOR THE PATENT

EQUALIZING THIRTY-DAY CLOCKS,

A very desirable article for Churches, Hotels, Banks, Counting-House, Parlors, &c.

Also, MANUFACTURER OF FINE GOLD PENS.

CLOCKS REPAIRED AND WARRANTED.

ja13-1y Clock Trimmings of every description.

WM. A. GRAY, N. E. CORNER OF SIXTH and MINOR Streets, buys Diamonds, Watches, Gold, Silver, and Loan Tickets.

THOSE IN WANT OF MONEY CALL.

All business confidential. au19-3m

ESTY'S

COTTAGE ORGANS,

Not only UNEXCELLED but UNEQUALLED in purity of Tone and Power, designed especially for Churches and Schools, but found to be equally well adapted to the Parlor and Drawing Room. For sale only by

H. M. BRUCE,
No. 13 N. SEVENTH Street.

Also, a complete assortment of the Purest Melodeon constantly on hand. au19-3m

CARPETINGS.

PRICES REDUCED.

Every article in our stock will be sold at the very lowest market rates.

FOR CASH.

REEVE L. KNIGHT & SON,
10-1-1m No. 807 CHESNUT STREET.

EDMUND A. SOUDER & CO.,

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AND SHIP AND STEAMBOAT AGENTS

DOCK STREET WHARF,

PHILADELPHIA.

EDMUND A. SOUDER,
ARCHIBALD GETTY,
STEPHEN T. SOUDER. 1y4-tf

PROPOSALS.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HIGHWAYS, Office S. W. corner of WALNUT and FIFTH Streets.

PHILADELPHIA, October 12, 1864.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this Office until three o'clock P. M., on MONDAY, the 17th inst., for the repaving of Pearl street, from Fifteenth to Seventeenth sts., in the Fifteenth Ward at so much per square yard, and in accordance with specifications to be seen at this office, which will be strictly adhered to. The bids will be opened at the time and place above named, and all bidders are invited to be present, and the lowest bidder will come forward within three days thereafter to execute a contract, or consider his bid withdrawn.

W. W. SMEDLEY,
10-12-3t Chief Commissioner of Highways.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S Office, First Division.

WASHINGTON CITY, October 1, 1864.

HORSES! HORSES!! HORSES!!!

Horses suitable for Artillery and Cavalry service will be purchased at GIESBORO DEPOT, in open market, till November 1, 1864.

Horses will be delivered to Captain L. Lawry Moore, A. Q. M., and be subjected to the usual Government inspection before being accepted.

Price of Cavalry Horses, $175 each.
Price of Artillery Horses, $190 each.
Payment will be made for six (6) and more.

JAMES A. EKIN,
Colonel First Division,
Quartermaster-General's Office.
10-3t21

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., October 9, 1864.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., on MONDAY, October 17, 1864, for the immediate delivery at the United States Store-House, Hanover Street Wharf, of the following articles, viz.:—

100 pounds solder.
16 kegs (320 lbs. each) ¾-inch hole nuts, wrought.
5 kegs (100 lbs. each) ¾-inch hole nuts, wrought.
5 kegs (100 lbs. each) ⅞-inch hole nuts, wrought.
5 kegs (100 lbs. each) 9-16 inch hole nuts, wrought.
5 kegs (100 lbs. each) ½-inch hole washers.
5 kegs (100 lbs. each) ⅝-inch hole washers.
5 kegs (100 lbs. each) ¾-inch hole washers.
50,000 feet 1-inch, square-edged, seasoned white oak lumber, best quality.
50,000 feet 1¼-inch, square-edged, seasoned white oak lumber, best quality.
25,000 feet 1½-inch, square-edged, seasoned white oak lumber, best quality.
50,000 feet 2-inch, square-edged, seasoned white oak lumber, best quality.
25,000 feet 2½-inch, square-edged, seasoned ash lumber, best quality.
25,000 feet 3-inch, square-edged, seasoned ash lumber, best quality.
25,000 feet 4-inch, square-edged, seasoned ash lumber, best quality.
25,000 feet 1¼-inch, not edged, seasoned hickory lumber, best quality.
50,000 feet 2 inch, not edged, seasoned hickory lumber, best quality.
25,000 feet 2½-inch, not edged, seasoned hickory lumber, best quality.
50 tons 2¼ by ¾ iron, tire.
15 tons 1¼ by ¾ iron, tire.
6 tons 1¾ by 5-16 iron, tire.
10 tons 9-16 round iron.
5 tons 1¾ round iron.
5 tons ⅝ round iron.
10 tons ⅞-16 round iron.
15 tons 1¼ square hammered iron.
20 bundles No. 26 sheet iron.
10 bundles No. 20 sheet iron.
100 pounds white lead, Lewis' pure.
2 pounds raw Turkey Umber.

All of the above described to be of the best quality, and subject to the inspection of an inspector appointed on the part of the Government.

Bidders will state price, both in writing and figures, and the amount or quantity of each article bid for.

Each bid must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures must be appended to the guarantee and certified to as being good and sufficient security for the amount involved, by the United States District Judge, Attorney, or Collector, or other public officer, otherwise the bid will not be considered.

The right is reserved to reject all bids deemed too high, and no bid from a defaulting contractor will be received.

By order of Colonel Herman Biggs, Quartermaster's Department, U. S. A.

GEORGE R. ORMS,
10-10-6t Captain and A. Q. M.

PROPOSALS FOR PAPER.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING,
October 8, 1864.

Proposals, sealed and endorsed "Proposals for Paper," will be received at this Bureau until 2 o'clock P. M. on the 21st day of October instant, for furnishing and delivering at the Navy Yard at Brooklyn, N. Y., Five Hundred Reams of Paper.

The paper to be white, 13½ inches by 16½ inches, to weigh 36 pounds to the ream, and be made of linen stock; to be ruled 24 lines on each page, leaving one inch margin at the top and bottom, and both sides of each page.

Samples of quality and size of the paper may be seen at the Office of the Inspector in charge of the Navy Yard at Boston, New York, and Philadelphia, and at this Bureau. 10-10-10t

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Payment will be made for six (6) and more.

JAMES A. EKIN,
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Quartermaster-General's Office.
10-3t21

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,

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50,000 feet 1¼-inch, square-edged, seasoned white oak lumber, best quality.
25,000 feet 1½-inch, square-edged, seasoned white oak lumber, best quality.
50,000 feet 2-inch, square-edged, seasoned white oak lumber, best quality.
25,000 feet 2½-inch, square-edged, seasoned ash lumber, best quality.
25,000 feet 3-inch, square-edged, seasoned ash lumber, best quality.
25,000 feet 4-inch, square-edged, seasoned ash lumber, best quality.
25,000 feet 1¼-inch, not edged, seasoned hickory lumber, best quality.
50,000 feet 2 inch, not edged, seasoned hickory lumber, best quality.
25,000 feet 2½-inch, not edged, seasoned hickory lumber, best quality.
50 tons 2¼ by ¾ iron, tire.
15 tons 1¼ by ¾ iron, tire.
6 tons 1¾ by 5-16 iron, tire.
10 tons 9-16 round iron.
5 tons 1¾ round iron.
5 tons ⅝ round iron.
10 tons ⅞-16 round iron.
15 tons 1¼ square hammered iron.
20 bundles No. 26 sheet iron.
10 bundles No. 20 sheet iron.
100 pounds white lead, Lewis' pure.
2 pounds raw Turkey Umber.

All of the above described to be of the best quality, and subject to the inspection of an inspector appointed on the part of the Government.

Bidders will state price, both in writing and figures, and the amount or quantity of each article bid for.

Each bid must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures must be appended to the guarantee and certified to as being good and sufficient security for the amount involved, by the United States District Judge, Attorney, or Collector, or other public officer, otherwise the bid will not be considered.

The right is reserved to reject all bids deemed too high, and no bid from a defaulting contractor will be received.

By order of Colonel Herman Biggs, Quartermaster's Department, U. S. A.

GEORGE R. ORMS,
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Samples of quality and size of the paper may be seen at the Office of the Inspector in charge of the Navy Yard at Boston, New York, and Philadelphia, and at this Bureau. 10-6-10t

AUCTION SALES.

MACKEY'S AUCTION ROOMS, No. 232 MARKET Street.

S. C. MACKEY, Auctioneer, solicits consignments of GOODS, WARES, AND MERCHANDISE, Of all

Evening Telegraph

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1864.

THE SONG OF THE JOURNALIST WHO READ THE SONG OF THE SHIRT.

Scratch, scratch, scratch,
Paragraphs, Items, and News,
Essays, Tales, and Reviews,
With the blackest kind of blues.

Scratch, scratch, scratch,
Marriages, Deaths, and Dues,
Eulogy, Gossip, and Puns,
Accident, Parlé, and Pain,
Scratch, scratch, scratch,
With a vacuum in the brain.

Scratch, scratch, scratch,
Battle, Riot, and Raid,
Music and Cash and Trade,
Who is and who isn't afraid!

Scratch, scratch, scratch,
Apology, Challenge, and Sire,
Of It of Him and of Her,
Invention, Humbug, and Truth,
Folly, Fashion, and Youth.

Scratch, scratch, scratch,
Suicide, Sermon, and Joke,
Metaphysics, Science, and Smoke,
With upward and downward stroke,
Ruin and Vice and Shame,
Virtue, Honor, and Fame.

Scratch, scratch, scratch,
"It's easy as nothing to do."
"I could do it better than you,"
Such are the comments you hear.
To be considered a "Quiser"
And nothing at the end of the year.

Scratch, scratch, scratch,
"You're everybody's tool,"
The reader calls you a fool;
"The editor is an ass,"
So says the critical mass,
If the paper stops they howl;
If it's a minute too late they growl.

Scratch, scratch, scratch,
O! slave of the mighty Press,
The "devil" demands a "mess,"
For subscribers that never pay.
O! isn't it jolly, say?

AMERICAN SILKS.

HISTORY OF THE MANUFACTURE

How Silk Goods Are Made in the United States.

The discovery of the uses to which the cocoon of the silk worm might be applied undoubtedly originated with the Chinese. Twenty-seven hundred years before Christ, as their written records declare, an empress of that nation was the first to unravel the filmy thread, and to weave it into a web of shining cloth. Whether this be true or not, it is a well-attested fact that when the existence of the silken fabric of China became known in other countries, the manufacture was no longer in its infancy, or imperfectly executed, but had already attained an excellence which could only be the result of long and successful practice. Such, indeed, was its importance, that the people and their country, in ancient writings, were named Seres, and Serica, from the Chinese word Se, or Ser, which signifies silk.

The most imperfect notions were prevalent in Western Asia and Europe in regard to the true nature of silk. Some writers describe it as a sort of downy material combed from the leaves of trees, but no one had any real knowledge of it, though the silk in its raw state was for ages exported from China, and manufactured in Persia, Tyre, Berytus, and elsewhere, and thus the woven fabrics reached the several parts of Europe and Asia. The existence of the silkworm was unknown except to the Chinese and to some few learned men in the countries to which the fabrics were exported. Pliny and Aristotle mention its existence, and Pliny asserted that it was a native of Kos, an island of the Grecian Archipelago; yet the fact that Pamphylia, a native of that island, was the first to ravel the imported cloths for the purpose of spinning and weaving them anew into lighter fabrics, as guaze, seems conclusive against this assertion.

In luxurious Rome so beautiful a fabric was sure to be appreciated, though only the richer citizens could wear it, by reason of the expense. The heavier goods were here ravelled and re-woven into thinner fabrics for summer use. Men were forbidden to wear it, though a mixed material, called *sub sericum*, was in use by both sexes. Its cost and the difficulty of obtaining it were so great, that in the second century Marcus Antonius sent ambassadors to China with a view of establishing commercial relations with that people. In this he was unsuccessful. The immense cost of these fabrics may be estimated by the fact that the possession of a silken garment is mentioned as one of the wanton prodigalities of the Emperor Heliogabalus, while Aurelian refused a silken dress to his Empress on the ground that it would cost its weight in gold.

The extreme antiquity of the discovery in India and China is testified by the fact that all the ancient languages of that region have names for "silkworms" and "wrought silks," and among the classes of the ancient Hindoos are those named "silkworm feeders" and "reelers of silk."

The growth of silk in China for four thousand years has been next in importance to that of rice. Certain ceremonies in regard to both were prescribed in the book of rites, by Confucius, two thousand three hundred years ago, and invested with religious authority. The Empress annually goes through the initiatory process of gathering leaves for the food of the young silkworm, while the Emperor holds the plough at the annual ceremony of planting rice. Thousands of years ago a king was deified for encouraging the cultivation of the mulberry, and a queen for improvements in the art of weaving silk. Yet it was not till the middle of the sixth century that it became known in Constantinople and Eastern Europe that silk was the product of a worm. Some eggs of the worm were then brought thither by two Persian monks who had been missionaries in China, and had observed the various processes of rearing the silkworm and preparing the silk.

These eggs, which were conveyed in the hollow of a cane, at the proper season were hatched and fed upon the leaves of the mulberry tree. The monks continued to superintend at Constantinople all the processes of rearing the insects and manufacturing the silk. And from this small commencement the myriads of silkworms have sprung which furnished the material for one of the most important and constantly enlarging of modern manufactures.

For about six hundred years the Greek empire continued to be the great European seat of the manufacture. Thence it was carried to Palermo, and the Sicilians became possessed of the profitable art. From Sicily it spread into Italy, and Venice, Florence, Lucca, and Milan became celebrated for the beauty of their silk and the extent of their manufactures. In Venice, such was the esteem in which the manufacture of silk was held, that the business of a silk factory was considered no degradation to the higher classes of the inhabitants; and the three trades of silk manufacturer, glassmaker, and druggist were classed as noble employments, not unworthy of the highest aristocracy.

Nearly all the countries of Southern Europe proved favorable for the culture of the silkworm, and the manufacture and traffic in its productions spread with great rapidity. But it was not until 1840 that the manufacture was introduced into France, which soon supplied not only its own demand, but that of foreign countries. One hundred years later, during some of the wars that at that period desolated the Low Countries, many manufacturers and dealers in silk were forced to fly from their homes, and took refuge in England, renewing there the business to which they had been bred, and giving a strong impulse to its manufacture. The soil and climate of England are not apparently well adapted to the cultivation of the mulberry nor the rearing of the silkworm, but for the last three hundred years the manufacture of imported raw silk has been very extensive in that country.

About thirty years since an attempt was made to introduce sericulture into the United States. It proved a failure for reasons that can hardly be adequately stated. Among these, however, there are a few prominent ones that probably influenced the result beyond others. High wages and the difficulty of cultivating the mulberry, which is not indigenous, and requires much care in this climate; the sudden changes in the atmosphere, which affect the insects unfavorably, unless guarded against with great assiduity; and a natural repugnance to the handling and treatment of the worms. At all events, after a brief experiment, the project seemed to be abandoned, and has never been resumed on a liberal scale, so far as the culture of the *morus multicaulis* and the rearing of the *Bombyx mori*, or mulberry moth, from whose eggs the silkworm is hatched, are concerned.

THE ATLANTHUS SILKWORM.

Late experiments, however, show that another *Bombyx*, the *Bombyx cynthia*, or ailanthus silkworm, can be easily reared in this country, its proper food, the ailanthus tree, being readily cultivated here, and the insect being sufficiently hardy to withstand all the variations of our climate, and go through all its transformations in the open air without much care. The product of the silkworm is used in China for heavy fabrics, and most of the clothing—which is of extreme durability—of the lower classes is made from it. It is ordinarily manufactured in the form of spun silk, but experiments made in France have shown that reeled and manufactured in the ordinary way it is nearly, if not quite, equal in all respects to the goods made from the silk of the *Bombyx mori*. This worm, with proper care, produces two broods in one season. The ailanthus is easily propagated, both from the seed and slip, and the eggs being hatched in the warmth of a house, the worms need only to be carried to the plants, which can be set in hedges or clusters, when they will feed and moult, and spin the cocoons within about forty days, and without further attention.

Conditions of temperature, &c., being favorable, the first worms will be hatched about the 10th of June, and the second about the 30th of August, and the last cocoons will be spun about the 1st of October of each year. During the winter, cocoons designed for reproduction must be kept dry and out of moderate temperature, and in the later days of spring placed in warm rooms, when the moth will speedily emerge. As the ailanthus will grow on all soil not fit for cultivation, and as the little care required by the worms can be afforded by old people, or children, there is every reason to suppose that the cultivation of ailanthus silk must soon be extensively introduced. At the present high price and scarcity of cotton, the inducements for its culture are very great, as its product would supply the place of that staple in manufactures of wearing material, and could be produced at a very small cost.

With the exception of the carding or combing machinery, it could be entirely manufactured in cotton-mills. The fibre being stronger than that of cotton, it requires heavier cards, which could be added to the cotton machinery with little expense. Thus every inducement is offered to the American people to persist in the production of *ailanthus*, as the product of the *Bombyx cynthia* is named. Experiments have already been made in Pennsylvania, and in some of the New Race and States, which prove the entire practicability of this branch of sericulture. To Dr. Thomas Stewardson, of Philadelphia, is due the honor of having introduced and tested successfully this new product.

TRANSFORMATIONS OF THE SILKWORM.

The silkworm, during its brief insect life, passes through a variety of transformations. The eggs of the silkworm moth are extremely small and very numerous. The worm is hatched from them in about eight days, and, in about eight days more, having grown rapidly, it prepares for its first moulting. It remains quiet for three days, and is said to be sleeping. A gummy substance exudes from it, by which the old skin is fastened to a leaf, and then, after a violent struggle, it crawls out of this outgrown casing. Again feeding voraciously, it increases in size, and on the fifth day moults again. Four of these moults occur before it reaches its full size.

Arrived at maturity, the caterpillar is of a rich golden hue, and about three inches in length. It leaves off eating, and selects a corner in which to spin its cocoon. Several irregular threads are first passed backward and forward, by which to suspend the cocoon. A loose structure of floss silk is formed, and within that a closer one of oval shape. Within this the worm remains working, until it is gradually lost to sight. Taking no food, and emitting this large quantity of silk, its size diminishes one-half, and at the completion of its cocoon it again changes its skin, and becomes a chrysalis or arelia, and apparently inanimate. At the conclusion of three or four weeks it arouses from this curse-like state, and emerges from the cocoon a perfect winged insect—the silkmoth. The moth lives but a few days, and takes no food. The female dies as soon as she has deposited her eggs, and the male does not long survive her.

REELING.

The cocoons from which the silk is to be reeled are subjected to a high temperature, either in the sun or in ovens, for the purpose of destroying the moth, which, in emerging, injures the thread. The cocoons are then placed in warm water to dissolve the gum, and a woman, with a wisp of twigs, loosens the fibres and seeks for the end of the thread. Then, taking as many threads as she desires, usually five, she attaches them to a reel, and winds off the silk. This is not wound regularly upon the cocoon, but in patches over its surface, and is often six hundred yards in length.

A regular, even motion of the reel must be maintained, not to break the filaments, and the temperature of the water must not decrease, lest the gum harden. In order to make this thread of uniform size, fresh cocoons must be added before the old ones are quite reeled off, as the filament is finer near the innerend. Three fresh threads added to two half-wound are equal to four fresh ones. Several of these threads are then wound from the reels upon the bobbins, and slightly "thrown" or twisted. And the article, in this state, is the "raw silk" of commerce. It is with this form of the material that our manufacturers usually commence their processes.

SILK GOODS MADE IN AMERICA.

The following is a list of the articles manufactured of silk in America at the present time:—Trim and organzine, sewing silks and machine twists, embroidery and purse silks, trimmings, cords and tassels, fringes and gimps, ladies' hair-nets, neckties, beltings, upholstery goods, gauzes, *foulards*, sarsenets, heavy dress and mantilla silks, velvets and plushes, military sashes, carriage trimmings, and mixed goods in great variety.

The duty on thrown silk is thirty-five per cent., with ten per cent. added on all that comes from beyond the Cape of Good Hope. This includes most that comes to this country—Italian silks being little imported—and China, Japan, and Bengal furnishing nearly all that is manufactured here. Raw silk, which has not been thrown, is free.

The present tariff, with the high price of gold and rates of exchange, affords protection to the silk manufacture in this country; and even should a change come in these respects, the business once established, as it is fast becoming, will bid defiance to foreign competition. The annual consumption of silk manufactured goods in this country, for many years past, has been very large, and constantly on the increase. During the twenty years previous to 1860 the imports of silk amounted to $370,000,000. During the two previous years they amounted to $40,000,000, equal to one-third of all the dry goods imported. The revenue, during the twenty years previous to 1860, on silk goods, amounted to $90,000,000. The wealth to be gained from so large a manufacture would add immensely to the resources of our nation.

In 1860 the annual production of manufactured silk in this country was estimated at $2,000,000. It must have greatly increased by this time.

SEWING-SILK.

We have not space in this article to give any details of the woven fabrics made in this country, but shall confine ourselves to a description of the manufacture of sewing-silk and some kinds of trimmings.

The raw silk, while still in the "gum" and in the hanks in which it is imported, is first placed upon reels and doubled, that is, a number of threads are wound together upon a bobbin. The bobbins are placed together in a frame above the reels, the several threads are passed through an eyelet, and thus wound evenly upon the bobbins, to which a slight rotary motion is imparted, which twists the silk. This operation is called "throwing," or spinning. At this stage the silk is called "trams," and is the filling used for woven goods. If destined for weaving, or making trimmings, it is dyed at this stage.

It is again reeled into hanks and cleansed from the gum, which is a natural product of the worm, and which adds to its weight and renders it harsh and stiff. The cleansing is done by bolting it in water, with a considerable quantity of soap, for about half an hour, and then washing it thoroughly in pure water.

It is then again wound upon bobbins, and once more doubled and thrown. This is done by placing the bobbins in warm water and selecting two or three threads, which are passed through an eyelet, and then